

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000



October 14, 1925



A SUGGESTION FOR OCTOBER 29

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces



## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Saskatchewan

Bucleugh, Victoria Park and Brocton, are also on the up grade. Bucleugh has doubled its 1923 membership, and is well in advance of 1924. Victoria Park has exceeded last year's total; and Brocton, which was formed a few months ago, has already trebled its charter membership. This is good, and these locals also might turn their eyes toward the shield. Why not?

Ninety-six Junior Locals of the S.G.G.A. is the record for the present year to date. Last year the number was 54, the year 1925 showing an increase of 42, with nearly three months to run. This is a fine record, for which Mrs. Osborne is chiefly responsible. Why not a Junior Section in every local in the province? It is the only real guarantee of permanence. Think about it.

Did you ever sell hens at 10 cents apiece? One farmer's wife at Wapella has done so. But we believe she is going to join the Poultry Pool, and if she does, 10-cent hens will be a nightmare of the past. Dealers don't deal in hens at 10 cents a time. They make a lot more than that. Why, then, don't you get inside the pool and get all the profit there is in eggs and poultry?

Hello! You have all said this over the phone many and many a time, and when you say hello, you expect an answer from the other end of the line, don't you? Well, so do we.

Hello! Aberdeen, Abermule, Abernethy, Acme, Adler, Alada, Allenby, Atlas, Auto Road, Avonlea and Aylesbury locals. What are you doing? We haven't heard from you lately. Are you alive, or dead, or just existing? Let us hear your voice in any case. Remember, even if you are dead there is such a thing as a resurrection. "It's never too late to mend."

Bannockburn and Raymore locals are doing well. The first has exceeded its membership for the past two years, and Raymore is gradually climbing higher, and before the year closes will likely have topped the 1924 mark. We don't know any reason why they should not aspire to the Robertson Shield. Wouldn't it be fine to see one of these names engraved on the shield next year?

Two locals have sent in petitions in favor of the Hudson Bay Railway within the last week or two, viz.: Cobourg and Freedholm. No doubt there are other locals still having petition forms on hand, and it would be a good idea if they would follow the example of Cobourg and Freedholm by getting them signed and forwarded to the Central office. Soldiers realize that it is the constant bombardment that causes the enemies position to crumble and fall.

The unceasing appeal of the West is having its effect and political leaders are realizing more than ever that they must answer that appeal. Sooner or later the wall of opposition will give way. Let us keep everlastingly at it and in the end we shall win.

By the way, Why not see that every candidate in the coming election, to whatever party he belongs, is pledged right up to the hilt to do everything in his power if elected to secure this concession for the West. The Hudson Bay Railway question must be fought to a finish, and there is no time better, nor half so good as the present.

Four series of farmers' conferences have been arranged under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, while several other series are in contemplation. Those already arranged are as follows:

Series A.—Arm River constituency, Davidson, November 2; Hanley constituency, Hanley, November 3; Touchwood constituency, Kelliher, November 5; Last Mountain constituency, Duval, November 6; Lumsden constituency, Regina, November 7.

Series B.—Rosetown constituency,

Rosetown, November 2; Elrose constituency, Dinsmore, November 3; Kindersley constituency, Kindersley, November 4; Kerrobert constituency, Kerrobert, November 5; Wilkie constituency, Unity, November 6; Cutknife constituency, Cutknife, November 7.

Series C.—Lloydminster constituency, Lashburn, November 2; Battleford constituency, North Battleford, November 3; Saskatoon constituency, Saskatoon, November 4; Prince Albert constituency, Prince Albert, November 5; Shellbrook constituency, Shellbrook, November 6.

Series E.—Milestone constituency, Milestone, November 9; Weyburn constituency, Weyburn, November 10; Bengough constituency, Bengough, November 11; Willow Bunch constituency, Assiniboia, November 12; Cypress and Notukeu constituency, Shaunavon, November 14.

It is expected that W. A. S. Tegar will be the speaker for Series A; A. Z. Drew for Series B; C. C. Stolliker for Series C, and Geo. F. Edwards for Series E, though, as far as speakers are concerned the arrangements are subject to revision.

## Liberal Elected

C. S. Pingle, Liberal, was declared elected last Thursday, on the second count of votes in the recent provincial by-election in Medicine Hat. Henriks, the Conservative candidate, received the smallest number of votes; he was therefore eliminated from the contest and the second choices marked on his ballot papers distributed between McCombs, Labor, and Pingle, Liberal. The final count was: Pingle, 1,919; McCombs, 1,550; majority for Pingle, 369.

## Leaves Liberal Party

Announcement that Sir Charles Gordon, Montreal financier and head of the Dominion Textile Company, had left the Liberal party because of the tariff policy of the government of Premier King, was made at Magog, Quebec, by John T. Hackett, in accepting the Conservative nomination for Stanstead. Mr. Hackett read a letter from F. G. Daniels, general manager of the Dominion Textile Company, which has mills here.

Mr. Daniels said in his letter: "Much capital was made in the county of Stanstead in the last election because Sir Charles Gordon signed the nomination papers of Sir Lomer Gouin. Unquestionably, at that time Sir Charles Gordon felt that Sir Lomer, with the help of his followers from the province of Quebec, would be in a position to safeguard the agricultural and industrial interests in the province. During the last four years we have seen how far from the true situation this proved to be."

Mr. Hackett said Mr. Daniels' letter made it clear that when Sir Charles Gordon and his friends found that promises of protection had not been fulfilled, he had left the Liberal party, even as Sir Lomer had left it before.

## New Lamp Burns 94% Air

## Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent. air and 6 per cent. common kerosene (coal oil).

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## FROM

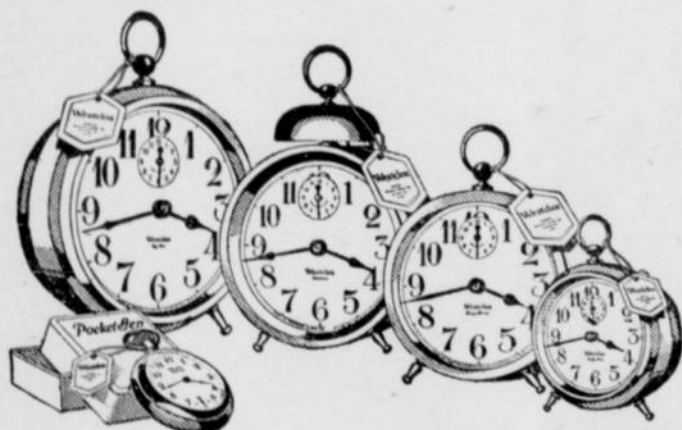
Quebec	Oct. 30	S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 4	S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 5	S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 6	S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 11	S.S. Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 13	S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 18	S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	Nov. 19	S.S. Marburn	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal	Nov. 20	S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 25	S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 5	S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 10	S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John	Dec. 11	S.S. Metagama	to Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 16	S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool

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## New Zealand Visitor

An interesting visitor in The Guide office on October 7, was W. J. Polson, president of the Farmers Union of New Zealand. Mr. Polson is a large land owner and farmer, and is also proprietor of The Farmers' Weekly, Stratford, New Zealand, official organ of the Farmers Union. He with two other gentlemen, constitute a commission travelling through Canada, United States, Great Britain, South Africa, to

investigate systems of agricultural credit. It is a live question in New Zealand at the present time, and as a result of their investigations they will present their report with recommendations as to the system which should be most suitable for New Zealand. A bill for agricultural credit is already before the legislature and the public in New Zealand but has been laid over for a year pending the report of the commission.



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

P. M. ABEL  
Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified—(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## In the Political Field

### Split at Long Lake

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Craik, Sask., Oct. 5.—Some time ago, Progressives of Long Lake constituency nominated J. Fred Johnston, M.P., as their standard bearer. A section left the convention hall, protesting that proper notices of the convention had not been sent out. Today a convention was held by the dissentients and they nominated Harry W. Ketcheson, of Davidson, as their candidate. The new convention also passed a resolution accusing Mr. Johnston of betraying the trust reposed in him by his constituents.

The resolution condemning the previous member came from the primary meeting of township 29, range 28, west of third. It declared that whereas J. Fred Johnston had betrayed the trust reposed in him by those who worked and voted for him and had turned to political opponents for support, it was their duty to defeat him.

### Would Reduce Taxes

In a speech at Ormstown, on September 26, Hon. J. A. Robb said (Montreal Gazette report): "I am in favor of reducing the public debt, for we cannot leave all this great war debt to those who follow us, and we must try to reduce it. My own ambition as minister of finance is to introduce such amendments as will provide for a gradual reduction of the public debt, and of the annual carrying charges, so that we will have less taxes to pay, and I am happy to say that I feel now that, with the recent financing we have done and the saving in interest charges of nine millions, I will be in a position at the next session to recommend a reduction in income tax and a reduction in that obnoxious sales tax."

### The Fight in Portage

Considerable interest attaches to the contest in Portage la Prairie, where the sitting member, Harry Leader, Progressive, is once again opposed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. Mr. Meighen was first elected to the House of Commons as the member for Portage, in 1908, by a majority of 250. He was re-elected in 1911 by a majority of 675, and was given an acclamation when he was appointed solicitor-general in 1913. In the war election of 1917, he received the large majority of 3,625. In the election of 1921 there were three candidates in the field, and the result of the voting was:

H. Leader, Progressive ..... 4,314  
Rt. Hon. A. Meighen, Con.... 4,137  
A. Bannerman, Ind. .... 139  
Mr. Meighen subsequently secured a seat in Ontario.

Harry Leader, who has again received the Progressive nomination, and who will receive the support of the Liberals, is well and favorably known throughout the constituency. Like Mr. Meighen, he has been in the public life of the district for a goodly number of years, although his first essay in politics was in 1921. He was a municipal councillor from 1906 to 1912, and reeve 1912-14, and is prominent in stock-breeding circles.

Speaking at Portage after the Progressive nominating convention, Robert Forke, Progressive leader, said: "I know Mr. Leader is going to win, and

it will be the finest victory in this election for the Progressive party."

### Forke in Saskatchewan

The following meetings have been arranged for Robert Forke, Progressive leader, in Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, October 19; Regina, 20; Yorkton, 21; Saskatoon, 22; Prince Albert, 23. The Progressive leader has been addressing meetings in Manitoba and he expresses himself as satisfied with the outlook in that province.

### Drury a Candidate

E. C. Drury, former premier of Ontario and leader of the Ontario Progressives, received the unanimous vote of a Progressive convention at North Simcoe, on September 27. The representative of North Simcoe in the last parliament was Thomas E. Ross, a farmer, and Mr. Ross declined nomination in favor of Mr. Drury, who stated that he accepted the nomination at the urgent request of Mr. Ross and from a sense of duty. The paramount issue in the election, Mr. Drury said, was the tariff, and he proposed to make that the main question in his campaign. Protection, he said, deprived more people of employment than anything else because it restricted production.

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### Quebec and Freight Rates

How Quebec looks on the Liberal policy of equalization of freight rates and that Quebec does not intend to lose anything by any equalization of rates is shown in the following extract from La Soleil of Quebec:

"The prime minister said enough (at Quebec, September 23), for us to be able to predict that the question of freight rates on the Transcontinental will be settled before very long in an advantageous manner, for this port, that is to say rates will be lowered sufficiently to encourage the despatch of a

Continued on Page 25

## On the Road to Ottawa

Progressive candidates nominated to date in the three prairie provinces.

### Manitoba

Brandon	Robert Forke	Present member
Dauphin	W. J. Ward	Present member
Lisgar	J. L. Brown	Present member
Macdonald	W. J. Lovie	Present member
Marquette	C. S. Stevenson	Hon. T. A. Crerar retires
Neepawa	R. Milne	Present member
Nelson	T. W. Bird	Present member
Portage la Prairie	H. Leader	Present member
Provencher	A. L. Beaubien	Present member
Selkirk	L. P. Bancroft	Present member
Springfield	J. Holland	R. A. Hoey retires
Souris	J. Steedman	Present member

### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia	O. R. Gould	Present member
North Battleford	C. C. Davies	Present member
South Battleford	S. Bingham	In place of T. H. McConica
Humboldt	C. W. Stewart	Present member
Kindersley	A. M. Carmichael	Present member
Last Mountain	W. R. Fansher	New candidate,

Long Lake	J. F. Johnston	Present member
Long Lake	H. W. Ketcheson	Second nominee
Mackenzie	M. N. Campbell	Present member
Maple Creek	Neil McTaggart	Present member
Melfort	R. J. Greaves	New constituency
Melville	W. J. Hepburn	T. Sales retires
Moose Jaw	E. N. Hopkins	Present member
Prince Albert	Andrew Knox	Present member
Qu'Appelle	John Millar	Present member
Regina	M. J. Coldwell	Liberal seat
Rosetown	John Evans	New constituency
Saskatoon	W. L. Kirkpatrick	Vice John Evans
Swift Current	A. J. Lewis	Present member
Weyburn	John Morrison	Present member
Willow Bunch	R. M. Johnson	New constituency
Yorkton	Allan C. Stewart	New constituency

†Long Lake—Dissatisfaction with convention which nominated J. F. Johnston led to a second convention on October 5 which nominated H. W. Ketcheson

### Alberta

Acadia	Robert Gardiner	Present member
Athabaska	D. F. Kellner	Present member
Battle River	H. E. Spencer	Present member
Bow River	J. E. Garland	Present member
Calgary East	*W. Irvine	Present member
Calgary West	*J. T. Shaw	Present member
Camrose	W. T. Lucas	Present member
Edmonton East	*George Latham	New candidate,
		constituency divided
Edmonton West	*James East	New candidate,
		constituency divided
Lethbridge	L. N. Jelliff	Present member
Macleod	G. C. Coote	Present member
Medicine Hat	H. C. McDaniel	New candidate,
		constituency divided
Peace River	D. M. Kennedy	Present member
Red Deer	A. Speakman	Present member
Vegreville	A. M. Boutillier	New constituency
Wetaskiwin	D. W. Warner	Present member

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### New British Government Sleeping Bags

Guaranteed absolutely new and of highest quality. Lined throughout with heavily-furred sheepskin. Very useful for extra use on the farm. Two **\$9.75** and **\$6.50** qualities. Each.

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### Men's Extra Quality Winter Caps

All these caps are in sizes 6½, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8 and 8½. State size when ordering. **MEN'S HEAVY TWEED WINTER CAPS**, with fur-lined ear bands. In light brown, dark brown and **\$1.25** grey shades. Each, only. **MEN'S HEAVY TWEED DRESS CAPS**, with ear bands. In brown, fawn and grey shades. **\$1.50** Each, only. **MEN'S JOCKEY OR TIE-TOP CAPS**, in brown corduroy and brown or black leather (state color of leather). Top felt-lined, with fur-lined ear **\$2.00** band. Each, only.

### Wonder Farm Pocket Knife

Famous "Pal" brand. Stag handle, can-opener, screw driver, leather punch, large steel blade. Complete with ring in handle. Each, only **95c**.

### Great Value in TEAM HARNESS

Special quality, low-priced team harness, complete with breeching. Complete with open halter, bridles, 22-ft. lines, steel lames, layer traces, 2-inch breast straps, martingales, pads, belly-bands, etc. A real John Christie value, at **\$29.75** Per set.

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In black or tan. Spring front blocked, without seam at back. State size of calf. Per pair, only **\$2.75**.

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**MEN'S MACKINAW'S**—Double-breasted, shawl collar, two side pockets with flaps, all-around belt with buckle, piped seams. On green, blue, grey and brown checks. These are very unusual value. Exceedingly warm and long wearing. All sizes, from 36 to 46. **\$7.95** Each, only. **MACKINAW BREECHES**—Pure wool, heavy weight, khaki or Oxford grey breeches. State color. Two hip pockets, watch pocket, belt loops, knee-knives, back seam double stitched. Per pair **\$3.75**.

### SAVE MONEY ON THIS OUTFIT

1 Mackinaw Coat, as above **\$7.95**  
1 Pair Mackinaw Breeches, as above **3.75**  
1 Pair Regulation Puttees **.95**  
1 Khaki Flannel Shirt **2.15**  
Regular Price **\$14.80**  
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Two Unbleached Sheets **3.85**  
One Honeycomb Bedspread **3.75**  
Two Pillow Cases **.85**

Regular price, **\$25.05**  
Complete **\$23.95** outfit.

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This outfit is wonderful value. Complete outfit consists of 1 Pair of Genuine Horsehide Mitts, with patent belt pull-tite fasteners, and also 1 Pair of Navy Blue Woolen Mitts to fit inside. Real warmth for your hands this winter. Complete outfit for **\$1.95** Only.  
If ordered separately: Horsehide Mitts, **\$1.45**, and Woolen Mitts, **50c**.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 14, 1925

## Mr. King Shifts Ground

According to press reports, Premier King, speaking at Saskatoon, on October 7, in reply to a question regarding the alternative vote, said that the Liberals, under that system of election, would have had the advantage in a number of three-cornered fights. "But," he added, "I am coming to see more clearly that the alternative vote will help to perpetuate the group system, and I believe the group system of government is bad." This is a staggering statement coming from the premier of Canada, in the light of the record of his own government and his own spoken words in the House of Commons.

On February 19, 1923, W. C. Good, member for Brant, introduced a resolution declaring "That in the opinion of this House the alternative vote method should be adopted for use in future elections for this House in all single-member constituencies where more than two candidates are running for election." Mr. Good was the only speaker on the resolution, and it was accepted and endorsed by the House without a division. Immediately afterwards Mr. Good introduced a resolution in favor of proportional representation for multi-member constituencies, upon which the debate lasted for several hours, and Mr. Mackenzie King, in speaking on this resolution, said, in reply to H. H. Stevens: "I may say that I do not agree that proportional representation will necessarily lead to group movement; I am inclined to think as matters stand, it would strengthen the traditional parties." Further on in the same debate, Mr. King, in discussing this subject at some length, made the positive declaration: "I believe in the alternative vote and also in proportional representation."

In keeping with the resolution passed by the House, the Speech from the Throne, on February 8, 1924, had the following statement: "Among the amendments to be proposed to the Dominion Elections Act will be one for the use of the transferable vote in single-member constituencies." The bill was introduced in the House by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, on May 26, 1924, but that was as far as it ever got. For some reason or other the government took care to see that the bill was never advanced any further in the House, and never brought to a vote in the session of 1924. The bill was re-introduced in the session of 1925, and though other amendments were made to the Dominion Elections Act, this one was allowed to die. When one reads Mr. King's impassioned utterances on democracy and then compares his varying views on the alternative vote with the government record on the same measure, he is led to wonder whether Mr. King really believes in anything.

In the same speech at Saskatoon, Mr. King is reported as having declared that if the West had returned members willing to co-operate with members from other parts of the Dominion, the Hudson Bay Railway would have been completed ere this. "I want to make my position perfectly clear," exclaimed the prime minister. "The government wants to have that road completed and have it completed immediately. That is our desire, but how far we can go in the carrying out of our desire must depend upon the complexion of parliament." It is almost unbelievable that such a statement could come from the prime minister of Canada, when the Progressive group were at all times ready and willing, and urging the government to go ahead with the com-

pletion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Even allowing for all reasonable latitude in political debate, Mr. King's statement is a staggering perversion of the facts.

The premier must have been in an extraordinary frame of mind at Saskatoon. He was asked the question as to why \$5,000,000 had been voted for improvements on Quebec harbor, and is reported to have replied: "We get a certain amount of support from Quebec." Then he added that for the government to do nothing for the people who supported it and give everything where it got no support—well human nature would not stand for that sort of thing. For once it would seem that Mr. King exposed the true policy of his government—"to the victors belong the spoils." This is quite in accord with what he has been preaching in the prairie provinces on his recent trip, namely, that if the people out here on the prairies want to get anything approaching a square deal from the Liberal party, they must elect Liberal members. We have very grave doubts if the electors in the prairie provinces have so far lost their self-respect that any such appeal as Mr. King's will carry weight with them. Even if they were inclined to put the selfish viewpoint entirely to the front, and return Liberal members, as Mr. King urges, the record of his government is such that no intelligent person could expect his pre-election pledges to be fulfilled.

## Portage la Prairie

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is going to try and recover for himself and the Conservative party the seat of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Meighen represented that constituency from 1908 to 1921. Even in 1911 he succeeded in convincing the majority of the electors of Portage la Prairie that it was in their interest to support an industrial as against an agricultural policy. In 1921 the electors were not so amenable to his persuasive eloquence, and he was defeated by the Progressive candidate, Harry Leader. The vote, however, was very close, and showed clearly enough that Mr. Meighen still had a very substantial following in the constituency. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the electors of Portage la Prairie, and especially the farmer electors, to understand quite clearly what a vote for Mr. Meighen means, and fortunately, Mr. Meighen has stated his position with commendable plainness and frankness.

Mr. Meighen stands for a policy of high protection. He believes in promoting the interests of the manufacturing industry by the aid of subsidies from the tariff, even though he admits that such subsidies would be an added burden on the agricultural interests, of Western Canada particularly. He has stated definitely that if returned to power, he will raise the duties on agricultural implements to what they were before his government was defeated in 1921. This means, on a large number of implements, a raising of the duty to double what it is now, and this, in turn, means an increase in the price of agricultural implements.

Because the farmers of Western Canada would have their costs of production increased by a higher tariff, Mr. Meighen proposes to compensate them by some adjustment in freight rates, and if the railroad companies sustain deficits through this adjustment, he proposes to compensate them out of the public treasury. This, of course, would mean increased taxation, and a further increase of the burden upon the backs of the farmers.

Mr. Meighen's policy, in brief, is to stimu-

late the manufacturing industry at the expense of the farming industry. That is what he has to offer the farmers in the constituency of Portage la Prairie. He asks them to make further sacrifices in the interest of the manufacturing industries of Eastern Canada.

Mr. Leader has constantly stood for tariff reduction, and a policy which would make farming a more profitable occupation. His voice at Ottawa has always been raised in support of the interests of the farmer, and he has done good work in the interests of the cattle industry.

It will no doubt be claimed that in Mr. Meighen, Portage la Prairie would have a representative of exceptional ability, and a commanding figure in the public life of the country. This is no doubt true, but the electors should ask themselves to what purpose Mr. Meighen would put his exceptional ability and to what interests he will devote his commanding talents. The answer to the question is contained in Mr. Meighen's policy, and if the voters of Portage la Prairie elect Mr. Meighen, they will simply send to Ottawa a man who will use all his ability to frustrate policies which are in the interests of the majority of the electors of Portage la Prairie. He will work against and not for the best interests of the constituency and of Western Canada.

Mr. Leader will work for the welfare of his constituents and for Western Canada. He will work for the farmers and for the promotion of their well-being, and in doing that he will work for the interests of the whole of the West. The electors of Portage la Prairie should have no difficulty in making a choice.

## Progressive Dangers

The results of the nominating conventions in all three prairie provinces indicate that there will be Progressive candidates in all the rural and in some of the urban constituencies. If the people of the prairies can be given a clear realization of the political situation in Canada today, the Progressive group from the prairies will number considerably more than the 37 members in the last parliament. If the people have all the facts before them and clearly understand the issues at stake, there is no question but that the Progressive cause will triumph.

The greatest danger which the Progressives have to face in this campaign is a lack of educational work, a lack of organization and a lack of financial support for meeting the legitimate expenses of the campaign. Unfortunately, the election campaign is being carried on in the very busiest season of the year, when the farmers are engaged in harvesting one of the greatest crops ever produced. There is no good reason why the election could not have been held very much earlier, but it is too late now to alter that fact. Progressive candidates and organizers must make it clear to the electors that if they want the tariff tax reduced, if they want the Hudson Bay Railway completed, if they want railway freight rate discrimination removed, if they want the Senate reformed, if they want a wise and vigorous immigration policy, if they want the natural resources returned to the western provinces, then their best bet is to see that every possible Progressive candidate is elected.

The last campaign four years ago was successful because it was a revolt of the people. Tens of thousands of men and women on these prairies took an active part in the Progressive campaign in support of Progressive candidates. Not only did they



give of their time and energy, but they contributed generously of their means. Candidates were not asked to pay their own expenses; the electors met the expenses by contributions, and when elected the candidates realized that there was a bond between themselves and their constituents which never before existed, and never can exist when the campaign expenses are paid either by the candidate or from some fund contributed by wealthy interests. If the day comes when Progressive candidates have to finance their own campaign, then there will be left mighty little progressivism in the Progressive party.

### Shelter From the Storm

When Hon. Arthur Meighen re-organized his cabinet prior to the election of 1921, a number of Conservative stalwarts sought shelter in the Senate. It is quite evident that they read aright the signs of the approaching storm and acted on the principle of "safety first." Curiously a similar exodus from the cabinet to the Senate took place when Mr. King decided to make his appeal to the country. Hon. Jacques

### HIGHER PRICED IMPLEMENTS

Here is an exchange which took place in the House of Commons, on June 2, 1925 (see Hansard, page 3,958), between Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mr. Raymond, of Brantford:

Mr. Raymond (Brantford): The hon. member (Mr. Meighen) has referred to the industry of Brantford. If he were successful in the coming general election, would he raise the duty on agricultural implements to the figure it was at when he left office?

Mr. Meighen: Undoubtedly I would, and I say so unhesitatingly.

The purpose of the tariff is to raise prices. If Mr. Meighen is returned to carry out his policy, farmers may expect to pay higher prices for implements.

Bureau, minister of customs; Hon. Dr. Beland, minister of soldiers' civil re-establishment; the Hon. Charles Murphy, postmaster general, all went to the Senate, the latter two still holding their portfolios.

Just recently Hon. A. B. Copp, secretary of state, was also granted leave to take perpetual rest in the upper chamber. Various reasons are assigned for the appointment of these ministers to the Senate, and Mr. King explains that after the election he is going to have another re-organization of his cabinet and fill any portfolios held by senators. One wonders if these four ministers who have been translated to the Senate have not, like their predecessors four years ago, acted on the principle of "safety first," and captured the nice comfortable positions while the disposal of these desirable sinecures was in the hands of their party.

### The British Preference

The British preferential tariff was made part of the tariff system of this country by Hon. W. S. Fielding, in 1897. At first the rate on dutiable goods from Great Britain and countries entitled to the preferential rate, was one-eighth of the general tariff. In 1898 the rate was increased to one-quarter and in 1900 to one-third, and with some exceptions, notably woolen goods, it has remained at one-third of the general tariff.

In the days following Confederation, the Conservative party was favorable to tariff preference for Great Britain. Even the manufacturers who were persistently urging the adoption of a high protective tariff, were in favor of lower rates on goods imported from Great Britain. That staunch leader of the Conservatives, Sir Charles Tupper, made a strong appeal in the House of Commons in 1877, for a tariff system which would contain preferential rates on British imports. The Liberal leaders at that time opposed the suggestion of special treatment for Great Britain, and alleged that the Conservatives were not serious in proposing it. The historical fact, however, is that the first suggestion of a British preferential rate in the Canadian tariff came from the advocates of protection and the Conservative party.

The positions are reversed today. The Liberal party established the preferential tariff, and the platform of the party adopted in 1919 calls for an increase in the British preference "to 50 per cent. of the general tariff." Some slight increases in the preference were made by Mr. Fielding in 1922, but in the main the rates are substantially as they have been since 1900.

The Conservative platform of 1921 stated that the principle of trade preference between the different members of the Britannic commonwealth should be maintained and extended from time to time to such degree as may be found practicable and consistent with Canadian interests. On that plank Mr. Meighen and the Conservative party went to the country in 1921.

On June 2, this year, Mr. Meighen moved a resolution in the House of Commons announcing the Conservative policy. That resolution said:

While every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference for preference within the Empire, no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker, and all preference should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports.

The plain import of this is that the British preference as it now exists should be repealed, and that no preference should be given to Great Britain unless and until Great Britain adopts a protective tariff in which Canada will be given a preference. Mr. Meighen was explicit: "I do not see any reason why we should continue to give preference to anybody unless we get preference in return," he said, in speaking on his resolution. When asked if he considered that Canada was giving Great Britain the same opportunity in her markets as Canadians get in the British market,



The Hardy Perennial



Mr. Meighen's reply was: "We are giving far better," and he went on to argue that because the British markets were wholly free to all countries, Canada actually gave an advantage for a disadvantage, and it would be better if Great Britain had a general tariff of 20 per cent. and gave Canada a preference of 10 per cent. In plain words Mr. Meighen would repeal the British preference until the British people taxed themselves in favor of Canada.

It seems necessary to affirm very positively that the Canadian preferential tariff exists for the benefit of the Canadian people and not for the special benefit of British exporters. It constitutes a break in the Canadian tariff, and to that extent mitigates the burden of the tariff on the mass of the people. And it is precisely because the preferential tariff is a reduction of protection that Mr. Meighen wants it repealed, and his talk about "preference for preference" is sheer camouflage. No preference could make the British market freer to the Canadian exporter than it is today.

The Conservative policy of today with regard to the British preference is a complete reversal of the historic policy of the party which in 1911 stampeded the country with the cry that reciprocity with the United States meant the beginning of the end to Canada's connection with Great Britain. The Progressives stand for a substantial increase of the British preference, and if they had not been in the last session of parliament there would not have been even the small increase in the preference that was grudgingly conceded by the King government.

### More Eyewash

It is quite apparent that the high protectionist doctrine being preached by Mr. Meighen and his lieutenants is not going real well in all parts of Ontario. Speaking

at Milverton, Ont., on October 5, Sir Henry Drayton, finance minister in the late Meighen government, according to press reports, declared that no greedy manufacturer would be allowed to exploit the tariff even if the Conservative party were returned to power. He would make it very unprofitable for any such manufacturer, declared Sir Henry.

"This can be done and will be done," he said, "by the simple, cheap and effective process of taking from the offending manufacturer the profits resulting from tariff exploitation with resultant unfair prices. Today, the remedy is not difficult of application. The income tax office has information as to profits, and to some extent as to costs and prices. The very most that would be required would be the addition of a few more details to the returns of manufacturers. The country now fully understands what excise taxes mean, and the remedy lies in the insertion of the necessary provisions in our tariff which will not close workshops; which will not throw out of employment Canadian workmen, but which will ensure that the practice of tariff exploitation will bring no profit to the offender. As a matter of fact the mere enactment of such a provision will in itself cure the evil, as it would be very bad business for any manufacturer to mistreat his market and at the same time get no profit out of it."

Mr. Meighen, himself, speaking in Winnipeg, recently, declared that the increase in the duty on agricultural implements which he proposed to make, would not result in any increase in prices. In fact, he declared that if the increased tariff were used to increase prices the tariff would be removed at once. This sort of talk is not new; we have heard it before. To use one of Mr. Meighen's own expressions when he described Mr. King's railway policy, we regard it as so much "eyewash." The protective tariff was designed for the purpose of allowing manufacturers to charge a higher price for their products, and it was and is quite generally used for that purpose, and always will be. Sir George Foster, when finance

minister of Canada, made such a statement emphatically in the House of Commons. The promises of Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton to punish manufacturers for taking advantage of the tariff is much like the promise of the Laurier government to punish the combines established under the protective tariff. The anti-combine legislation was put on the statute books alright, but it never was used to punish any combine from the day it was enacted until the present time. It is utter nonsense to make a law for the purpose of allowing manufacturers to increase prices and then to threaten them with punishment if they take advantage of the law. It won't work out. It is simply part of the political buncombe that we get from politicians seeking office.

### Editorial Notes

Speaking at Melville, Sask., on October 8, Premier King spoke of the Progressives as "outlaws," and said "They are simply helping to make the West ridiculous." If he had told the truth, Mr. King might have said that the Progressives had made the Liberal party look ridiculous by exposing its utter hypocrisy.

There is not the same enthusiasm in the country during the present campaign as marked the campaign of four years ago. Progressive supporters must bend all their energies to the work of electing their candidates. It will require their best efforts.

"If you state an untruth often enough people will believe it," says Premier King. His party should protest against him giving the game away like that.

Let us be thankful that we shall only have another two weeks of political tub-thumping.



The Beacon

[Cartoon by Russenolt]



# A Campaign Catechism

*Answers to questions asked by Guide readers in connection with the election campaign*

Q.—What was the national debt when the Liberals came into office in 1921?

A.—On March 31, 1922, the net public debt was \$2,422,135,802.

Q.—What is the debt now?

A.—As at March 31, 1925, it was estimated by the minister of finance to be \$2,419,843,206. The public accounts have not yet been issued by the Department of Finance.

Q.—What is the per capita debt of Canada, and how does it compare with the United States, Great Britain and other countries in the British Empire?

A.—Figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics from the latest official sources show the following per capita debts, each case being inclusive of national, state or provincial and local government debts: Canada, \$442.46; United States, \$268.57; United Kingdom, \$922.48; Australia, \$820.58; New Zealand, \$884.94; South Africa, \$647.52.

Q.—What is the per capita taxation of Canada, and how does it compare with the United States, Great Britain and other countries in the British Empire?

A.—The same authority gives the following per capita taxation also inclusive of national, state or provincial and municipal taxation: Canada, \$63.51; United States, \$68.49; United Kingdom, \$99.36; Australia, \$69.22; New Zealand, \$77.12; South Africa, \$75.92. For national government only the figures are: Canada, \$31.38; United States, \$29.81; United Kingdom, \$79.80; Australia, \$42.46; New Zealand, \$58.52; South Africa, \$57.20.

Q.—What is the population of Canada?

A.—According to the census of 1921, 8,788,483.

## Immigration

Q.—What was the emigration from Canada to the United States during the years 1921-1924?

A.—There is no official record of emigration from Canada to the United States. According to figures laid before the House of Commons by Lieut. Col. James Arthurs, M.P. for Parry Sound, and which, he said, were taken from the report of the U.S. Commissioner General of Immigration, the number of people leaving Canada for the United States in the years 1921-24 was 436,828. In the same period according to the same authority the number of returned aliens from the United States to Canada was 15,312. (Hansard, May 20, 1925). The Canadian figures for immigrants from the United States to Canada for the years 1922-24 are: 1922, 23,733; 1923, 20,307; 1924, 16,328. (Calendar years).

Q.—What was the total immigration into Canada 1921-24?

A.—422,808.

Q.—What was the expenditure on immigration in that period?

A.—\$11,211,813. This is the total expenditure of the Department of Immigration. It includes \$1,249,677 spent on the Canadian exhibition at Wembley.

Q.—How many farms are there in Canada?

A.—According to the census of 1921, the latest figures available, there are 711,090 farms in Canada. Of these 255,657 are in the three prairie provinces.

Q.—What percentage of the farms are mortgaged?

A.—No official figures available.

## Voters and Voting

Q.—How many women are on the voters list in Canada?

A.—Approximately 1,250,000.

Q.—Who may vote in this election?

A.—Every person who is of the full age of 21 years, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who has ordinarily resided in Canada for 12 months, and in the electoral district in which such person seeks to vote for at least two months preceding the issue of the writ of election.

Q.—May a person vote in a constituency in which he is not resident at the time of the election?

A.—An amendment to the Dominion Elections Act passed in 1922 reads: "If the name of any voter is on the voters' list of the district in which he previously resided and conditions prevent him from having his name placed on the voters' list in the district wherein he is resident at the time of polling, he may cast his vote in the constituency where his name is inscribed on the

voters' list." If a person has moved from a district in which he would have been entitled to vote had he continued to reside there, and is not qualified to vote in the district to which he has moved, he may, provided his name has been placed on the voters' list in the first district, vote in that district.

Q.—Can a person who is qualified to take out naturalization papers but who has not yet done so, vote in this election?

A.—No.

## Standing of Parties

Q.—What majority had the King government in the last House of Commons?

A.—The standing of the parties at the assembling of parliament after the 1921 election was: Liberals, 117; Progressives, 65; Conservatives, 50; Labor, 3. The Liberals were thus in a minority of one. They had, however, the pledged support of the Progressives for all measures consistent with the platforms of Liberals and Progressives, and as Premier King has said, such measures were passed by large majorities. The last parliament, he said, would be known as the parliament of large majorities.

## Tariff Changes

Q.—What reductions did the King government make in the duties on agricultural implements?

A.—Reductions were made in the duties under the British preferential tariff in 1922, and in the duties under the general tariff in 1924. There were also some reductions in the intermediate tariff. The total reductions between 1921 and 1924 were as follows: Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers: Preferential tariff 12½ per cent.; intermediate and general tariffs, 6½ per cent. Cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeder: Preferential tariff, 10 per cent.; intermediate and general tariffs, 7½ per cent. Plows, threshing machines and complete parts thereof: All three schedules 7½ per cent. Rollers, post hole diggers, hay loaders, stumping machines, grain crushers, potato diggers, hay tedders and some other implements: Preferential tariff 7½ per cent.; intermediate and general tariffs, 10 per cent. Axes, scythes, sickles, hay knives, hoes, rakes and forks: Preferential tariff, 5 per cent.; intermediate, 5 per cent.; general 2½ per cent. Shovels and spades: Preferential tariff, 10 per cent.; intermediate, 15 per cent.; general, 12½ per cent. Farm wagons: Under all three schedules, 10 per cent. Of these implements by far the greater imports come from the United States. All harvesting machinery comes from the States, and it is only on the small implements that the benefit of the British preferential tariff is felt. All

goods from the United States come under the general tariff, and in 1924 only \$469 worth of agricultural implements were imported under the intermediate tariff. For all practical purposes only the reductions in the general tariff are of material value.

Q.—What reductions were made, if any, in the duties on food stuffs and clothing?

A.—Foodstuffs: Slight reductions were made on sugar and tea.

Clothing: On boots and shoes, cotton piece goods and woolen piece goods, the British preferential duties were reduced 2½ per cent. plus 10 per cent. on the amount due for duty on a given import. No change was made in the general tariff.

## Australian Treaty

Q.—What were the terms of the treaty of reciprocity with Australia?

A.—The duty on raisins and currants was raised from two-thirds of a cent a pound under the general tariff to three cents a pound, Australian raisins being placed on the free list. The following changes were also made in the Canadian tariff: Fresh meat, duty reduced from 3c to ½c a pound; canned meats, duty reduced from 27½ per cent. to 15 per cent.; butter reduced from 4c to 1c a pound; cheese, eggs, lard and onions put on the free list. Australia gave concessions on certain kinds of machinery (not agricultural) paper, fish, corsets, iron tubing and rubber boots and shoes. There is not an agricultural product of any kind in the concessions given by Australia while Canada's concessions are all on primary products. That is the great objection to the treaty. It subsidizes the Australian raisin growers at the expense of the Canadian people, and it provides a new market for Australian primary producers without securing reciprocity for such products.

Q.—What was the amendment to the tariff which the Minister of Finance proposed this year but which he withdrew?

A.—That the valuation for duty should be the selling price of the goods in Canada, and that the dumping duty, should apply on all imports in which the invoice price was below the Canadian selling price. The dumping duty is the whole of the difference between the import price and the valuation for duty. This is the principle of home valuation for protective purposes, and it means that no goods could ever be imported for sale in Canada at a price below the price of similar goods produced in Canada.

## Tariff and Revenue

Q.—What loss of revenue, if any, was there as a result of the reductions in the duty made by the King government?

A.—The following are the total imports and the duty collected for the

years 1922-25 inclusive: 1922—Imports \$747,804,332, duty collected, \$121,482,495; 1923—Imports \$802,579,244, duty collected \$133,802,899; 1924—Imports \$893,366,867, duty collected, \$135,122,345; 1925—Imports \$796,932,537, duty collected, \$120,215,655. The average ad valorem rate of duty on all imports in these years was: 1922, 16.2 per cent.; 1923, 16.7 per cent.; 1924, 15.1 per cent.; 1925, 15.1 per cent. On dutiable goods alone the average rate was: 1922, 24.5 per cent.; 1923, 24.9 per cent.; 1924, 22.9 per cent.; 1925, 23.3 per cent. These figures show the reductions in duty made no appreciable difference in the revenue.

## Canada and U.S. Tariff

Q.—How does the Canadian tariff rate compare with the tariff of the United States?

A.—The average ad valorem rates on Canadian imports, dutiable and all imports are given above for the years 1922-24. The figures for the United States are: Goods dutiable and free (that is all imports) 1922, 14.68 per cent.; 1923, 15.18 per cent.; 1924, 15.24 per cent. On dutiable goods alone the rates were: 1922, 38.07 per cent.; 1923, 36.17 per cent.; 1924, 37.39 per cent. It will be noticed that while the rates on dutiable goods are very much higher than the Canadian rates, when the goods on the free list are included the rates are almost identical. Approximately 60 per cent. of United States importations are free of duty as against 33 per cent. in Canada. The duty collected per head of the population in the United States varies as follows: 1921, \$2.67; 1922, \$4.07; 1923, \$5.04; 1924, \$4.79. For the same period the figures for Canada are: \$19.89; \$13.55; \$14.63; \$14.55.

Q.—What is the rate of duty on agricultural implements going into the United States?

A.—There is no duty; agricultural implements are on the U.S. tariff free list. So are boots and shoes, rough lumber and coal.

Q.—What is the U.S. tariff on cattle?

A.—Cattle weighing less than 1,050 pounds, 1½c a pound; over 1,050 pounds 2c a pound.

Q.—What is the U.S. tariff on wheat, barley, oats, rye and flax?

A.—Wheat 42c a bushel; barley 20c a bushel; oats 15c a bushel; rye 15c a bushel; flaxseed 40c a bushel.

## Reciprocity with U.S.

Q.—What has the King government done with regard to reciprocity with the United States?

A.—Shortly after taking office Hon. W. S. Fielding visited Washington and the subject of reciprocity was delicately mentioned. Nothing came of the effort and the passing of the U.S. Fordney Tariff Act of 1922 seemed to bar any further negotiations. However in the amendment to the Tariff Act in 1923, Mr. Fielding included the following clause:

"The Governor-in-Council may authorize any minister of the Crown to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the government of the United States with a view to making of a commercial agreement between the two countries on terms that may be deemed mutually beneficial. Any agreement so made shall be subject to the approval of the parliament of Canada."

"If the President of the United States under authority of the United States Tariff Act of 1922, determines to reduce the duties imposed by such act on the following articles, that is say:

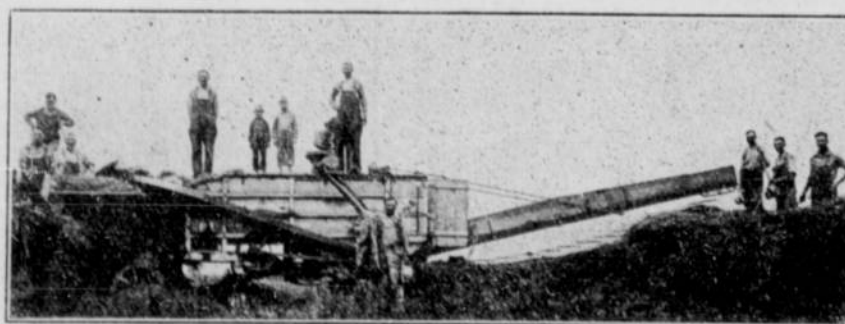
"Cattle, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay, fish . . . the Governor-in-Council may by Order-in-council make such reductions of duties on such articles imported into Canada from the United States as may be deemed reasonable by way of compensation for such reductions on Canadian products imported into the United States."

No action appears to have been taken on either side in connection with this offer.

Q.—Has the King government obtained any remission of ocean freight rates on cattle?

A.—No.

## 1883 THRESHER STILL IN USE



Here is a picture of a threshing machine sold in 1883, which has given 42 years steady use on Iowa farms, and is still doing business. In that time it has been in the hands of three different owners. How many thousands of bushels it has threshed no one knows. It is wholly improbable that in this newer country such a remarkable record can be equalled, but there are undoubtedly many threshers still in use in these provinces whose history would upset the notion that separators are ready for the scrap heap after a dozen years service. If you have a photo of an old separator which stood up creditably in 1925, send it to us. For the photo of the oldest separator turned in The Guide will pay a prize of \$2.00.



# A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

## What Has Happened So Far

Charles Edward Stuart and Archie Sinclair, two Scottish youths entering the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., in the early sixties, have just completed the hazardous sea voyage from their native land to York Factory, at the mouth of the Nelson River. Their craft became ice-bound for a few days in the Bay, and passengers relieved the tedium of the long voyage by escapades on the solid ice floe. When the ice-jam breaks, Stuart and Marie Rose Cameron, a half-breed girl returning from school at Edinburgh, have a narrow escape, which cements her growing affection for the unsuspecting, heart-free young Scot. A casual sentence overheard in the dark during the first night at York Factory, awakens him with a jolt to the real state of Marie Rose's feelings toward him.

**S**LEEP brought a calmer mood to Archie; and a wakeful night filled Charles' mind with much more disturbing thoughts than the reverie forsworn against the plotters of the night before who had traded on the inexperience of the newcomers to York Factory. Young Stuart's heart held, far in an inner shrine, a shadowy vision of the girl he would one day love. But as yet he had never given even that shadow much thought. His mother had been his comrade and sweetheart. But the luminous shadow was there, and it did not in the least resemble poor Marie Rose Cameron. But he admired and liked her, and the thought of her possible distress made his chivalous heart sore. He tossed about on his hard bed and wished with all his soul he had never heard of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The morning sun, streaming through the high bare windows, brought a disposition to laugh at the wolf raid, and they went down to breakfast ready to take their teasing good-naturedly.

The meal was served in a big mess hall, a high bare room with a huge fireplace at one end, over which hung a life-sized picture of Governor Simpson. The stately Chief Factor sat at the head of the long bare table, the other officers arranged according to rank.

Life in the wilderness had set its stamp upon the men. They were all brown and bearded and shaggy looking, and their deer-skin shirts, embroidered in quills, their colored sashes and beaded ornaments gave them a barbaric air. But they were mostly men of keen intellect, and many were of wide culture, and Charles was glad of the rule that forbade a young apprentice clerk to speak unless spoken to, so interested was he in the conversation.

Breakfast consisted of bread and potatoes and jack-fish fresh from the river, beautifully cooked. The jolly officer at the foot of the table saw to it that the newcomers were well served. He volunteered an apology for the orgy of the night before.

"We have a number of idle young savages lying about here," he explained, "who haven't enough work to keep them employed, so Satan finds it for them." His eyes twinkled, and he was at some pains to keep from laughing, and Charles was possessed of a dark suspicion that he had heard that voice the night before among the most frantic calls for volunteers.

Johnny McBain showed them about the premises after breakfast, the great warehouse for furs and for merchandise, the residences for the employees, the tinsmith's and the cooper's workshops, the fleet of long-prowed boats waiting for the voyage inland. He had to leave them to return to his work, and warned them not to show themselves too useful.

"If the Bourgeois finds you too handy he'll keep you here, and the old burying-ground down there is the liveliest place here in winter. They're sending me out somewhere west. I don't much care where; and if you're careful, you'll get sent, too. Better go and see the graveyard and get out of danger."

They took his advice, wandering down the riverside to the sacred ground where the servants of the Company were laid to rest. They stopped at the little Indian village to visit their old shipmate and the missionaries took them through the pretty

church, with the stained-glass window given by Lady Franklin. But Mrs. Allingham's invitation to stay to lunch, as Marie Rose Cameron and Mrs. MacKay, with whom she was staying, were coming down, threw Charles into a panic. It was absolutely necessary to get back to the fort at once, he declared, realizing that he had run into a greater danger than the one from which he was fleeing.

The Ocean Eagle's cargo was coming in on the coast schooner, for she must be filled with furs and haste away, lest she be caught in the early winter ice. The fleet of twelve long boats for Fort Garry had to be loaded with merchandise and speed into the interior, lest they, too, be caught. It was all a hurried race with fleeting northern summer.

The gay, noisy, half-breed boatmen, with their bright sashes and garters, gave the place a carnival air as they hurried up from the water with incredible loads from the ship's cargo.

The fort fairly hummed with work, where it stood solitary in the empty landscape like a large beehive in a bare meadow. There were sixty tons of gunpowder, with bullets and shot in proportion; hundreds of cases of guns for the hunters; miles of twine for fishing nets; traps, axes, files and nails; huge bales of blankets and clothing; bright silk handkerchiefs, silk shirts and gay trifles. There were countless cases of tea and tobacco put up in hundred-pound packages, for all Rupert's Land drank tea and smoked its pipe in peace or war. And there were several puncheons of rum; but fortunately for the country, the astute Company had long since discovered that it was disastrous for business and traded it no more to the Indians.

Archie Sinclair went on up to the buildings in hopes of getting a glimpse of Miss Cameron, but Charles lingered fascinated. It was all his boy's dreams come true. He was young Ballantyne, who had probably stood here many a time and watched just such a procession, or Franklin with his visions of a Northwest Passage. He might have been a mere dreamer of dreams but that his active young body and a passion for being up and into whatever work presented itself always drove him into the midst of the battle. A shining bronze Indian and one of the fair new recruits from the Scottish Highlands passed amidst shouts of laughter. Each had been trying to teach the other something of his language, and a Gaelic phrase in the mouth of a Swampy Cree, shouted as a sort of catchword, with no idea of its meaning, was raising great hilarity. Charles slipped his shoulder under the Highlander's ninety-pound

package of tea, and marched up to the fort.

It was not often that an officer joined in the men's work and he was received with great acclaim. He was enjoying himself to the full and making all around him merry by his attempts to stagger up the bank with a load carried, as the freighters did, with the head band, when an Indian boy ran down from the buildings with orders for Apprentice Clerk Stuart and Apprentice Clerk Sinclair to report at once at the office of the Chief Accountant, to hear their fate and receive their appointments.

## CHAPTER V

### The Voyageurs

When the two new clerks foregathered an hour later with Johnny McBain, to find that they were all bound for Fort Garry, he realized their good fortune more than they did.

"I was hoping we'd be sent out to the buffalo plains," sighed young Stuart, whose rather vague ideas of that happy hunting ground pictured a place where apprentice clerks galloped all day after buffalo, and barely escaped scalping at the hands of the Blackfoot Indians.

"Fort Garry's right in a settlement, isn't it?" enquired Archie. "It'll be rather tame."

"Fort Garry!" cried Johnny McBain, his moccasined feet capering along the walk that led to the provision store. "Why, you moonnyasses, its called the Fur Trader's Paradise!"

"Hoot mon," cried Charles, in the heavy broad Scots which he and Johnny were wont to affect in their conversations together, "it's a gowden chariot ye'll be ridin', forbye yer carriage an' sax."

"Haud yer whisht, or the wolves'll catch ye," retorted Johnny neatly. He swung open the provision store door. "Now, don't let that Jew, Morrison, sell you an outfit for the whole brigade."

The Jew, Morrison, tried his best. Oilskins, blankets, bedding, tin cooking utensils and a locker of provisions were all necessities for the journey, but the clerk urged many other things upon them, which Johnny forbade.

"What would become of you two babes in the woods if I weren't here. I shudder to think," he declared, as they repaired to his room to array themselves for the voyage. "Do you know what the word 'moonnyass' means. It's the Rupert's Land word for greenhorn, and a far more expressive one."

Coarse shirts, moccasins, a long blue-grey cloth capote with silver buttons, a blue peaked cap and a scarlet

sash, transformed each young gentleman into a voyageur.

Charles ran back to his own room, feeling light and airy in his moccasins. A little old wrinkled half-breed, who seemed to be the janitor of the Summer House, was standing at his door, holding a parcel wrapped in one of the red silk Hudson's Bay handkerchiefs.

"Dat Maan'selle—what you call—Cameraw, she say, give heem dat," he remarked with grave politeness, and padded away in his brown moccasins.

Charles spread out the contents on his bed. There was a beautiful white cabri-skin fire-bag, such as the men used for carrying their pipes and tobacco and the means for making a fire in the wilderness. It was heavy with bead and quill embroidery of exquisite pattern, and inside it was carefully folded the scarlet silk sash that Marie Rose had been working on the Ocean Eagle.

He sat down and stared at them dismayed, all his gay spirits drooping, a lump rising in his throat.

He felt ashamed and humble and very hard and cruel because the gift gave him no pleasure. Poor little Marie Rose! He had a real small-boy longing for his mother, that he might tell her his trouble and ask her advice.

Archie came whistling down the corridor and he swept the pretty finery into his bag, feeling as a thief might when he conceals his booty.

The next morning, amid much noise and shouting and laughter, the twelve long boats of the Red River Brigade were moored at the river bank ready for the journey of some seven hundred miles into the wilderness, where Fort Garry stood at the gateway of the prairies.

Each boat held between ninety and a hundred bales, known as "pieces," each "piece" weighing nearly one hundred pounds.

Twelve strong, brown, merry fellows, broad of back and sturdy of limb, all in the picturesque voyageur garb, were ready with oars perpendicular, bowsman, steersman and guide all in their places. The men were mostly French and Indian half-breeds, with a sprinkling of English half-breeds, and some dozen Indians belonging to the Swampy branch of the great Cree tribe. There were also a few of the new recruits from Orkneys and the Hebrides, easily distinguished by their fresh faces and their white blanket capotes. The astute Hudson's Bay Company, with their policy of "dividing to rule," arranged these mixtures of races. The lords of Rupert's Land, like the powers in the days of the building of the mighty Tower, forestalled any possible union of forces against them; and so it was that every fort, or trading post, or boat, or cart brigade under the Company's rule presented a very Babel of tongues.

The Chief Factor and some of his officers came down to the shore to see them embark. Two of the officers going to Red River were accompanied by their wives, and looking up Charles caught sight of Miss Cameron in their company. She was pale and her face was heavy and downcast. He guessed at the struggle she had been through to come away against the will of parents and friends, and he stepped up to her in an impulse of pity.

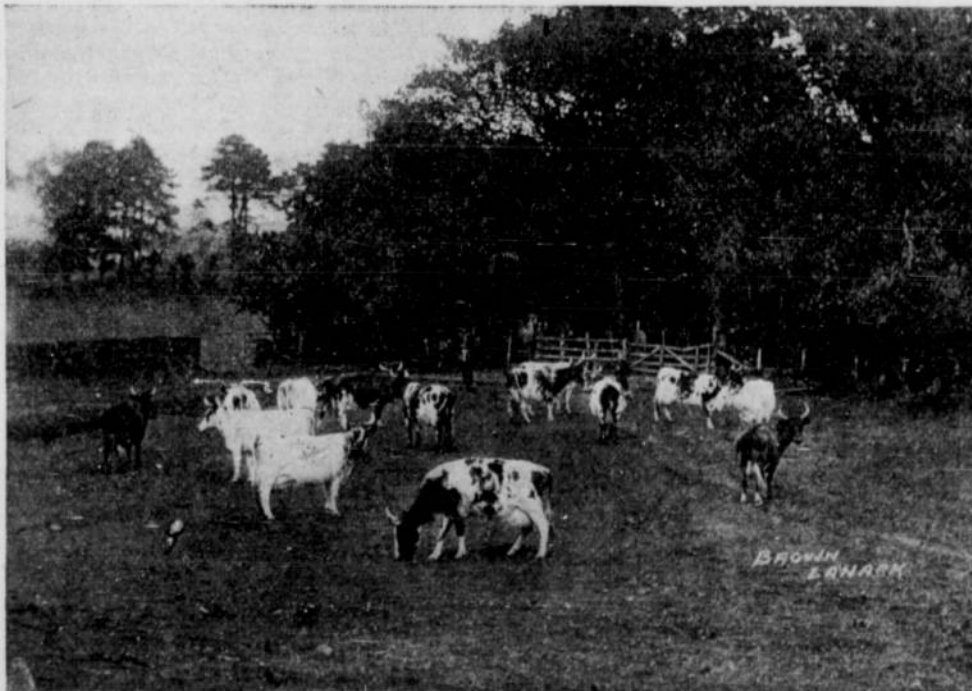
Her face lit up and her eyes shone as he stammered out his thanks for her gifts.

"Eet is not'ing," she declared with one of her swift, graceful gestures, "if you like dem; if you wear dem. You go Fort Garry?"

"Yes, Archie and Mr. Erskine and I will all be together for a while longer, and our old friend Mr. McBain. May I bring him over and introduce him?" he asked nervously.

They were interrupted by a shout from the tall brown guide: "Embark! Embark!" and Charles sprang towards his boat with a feeling of relief.

Everyone leaped on board. Good-byes were exchanged between water



Scottish dairy cattle on pasture

Continued on Page 20



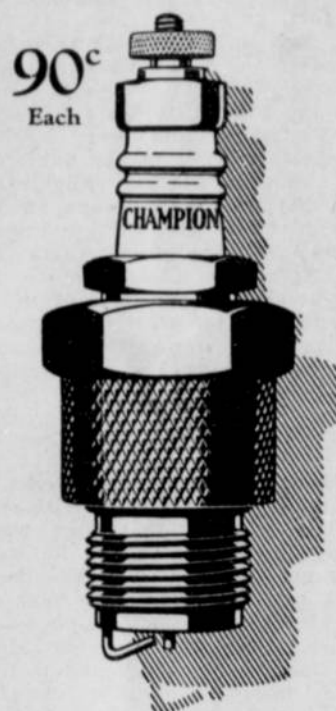
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## Mindum Wheat

A variety of Durum having special claim to preference in certain sections in Manitoba

IN 1896 the Agronomy Division of the University of Minnesota selected a durum wheat plant from a field of common wheat. This plant was subsequently increased and tested out against other varieties. It proved somewhat superior to the common variety of Kubanka, especially in the Red River Valley. At the Crookstown Experiment Station it has proved to be one of the outstanding varieties.

Professor W. G. T. Wiener, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, introduced it into Manitoba about five years ago. He selected out a pure line and increased it. On the College Farm this strain has outyielded Kubanka in most years.

### Where Mindum Should be Grown

In an endeavor to determine if the variety was equally adapted to all parts of the province it was grown by farmers in different areas in 1923 with the following results:

Location	Yield per acre			
	Mindum Bus.	Kota Bus.	Marquis Bus.	Ruby Bus.
Goodlands .....	32.00	21.20	18.40	14.40
Holmfild .....	27.28	24.00	15.60	15.20
Baldur .....	18.52	19.48	13.20	9.2
Portage la Prairie 36.36		39.20	22.22	25.12
Gladstone .....	25.8	12.40	16.48	.....
Hamiota .....	30.00	17.00	27.00	20.20
Birnie .....	18.00	12.00	20.00	14.00
Gilbert Plains ...	7.16	10.00	14.16	.....
Swan River .....	17.00	25.00	26.00	20.00

The results of this experiment would indicate that it should only be grown in the south part of the province. This is especially true when we consider the difference in spread in price between durum and milling wheat. Considering both the yield and price it would seem that this variety should only be grown south of the main line of the C.P.R.

### How Mindum Will Grade

Mindum is a true amber durum and is grading as Canada Western amber durum.

In milling quality for macaroni purposes, the Pillsbury Flour Mills, of Minneapolis, report that Mindum compares very favorably with Kubanka. In bulletin No. 1192, United States Department of Agriculture, the score and shade of Pekar test for color of semolina is reported as follows:

Selections and Varieties	Score		Shade	Dickinson
	1921	1922		
Kubanka No. 133 .....	100	94	Very bright yellow	Brown-yellow
Kubanka C.L. No. 1440 .....	98	97		Pale yellow
Monad .....	85	85	Dull yellow	Dull gray
Ame .....	85	85		Dull gray
Mindum .....	99	97		Pale yellow

Mindum is a durum wheat which is somewhat similar to Arnautka in appearance. It matures slightly later than Marquis; has a tall white stem with a comparatively weak straw; the head is awned and is not nearly so compact as the Kubanka.

In rust tests it has proved to be considerably more rust-resistant than the Kubanka. Its one drawback is the weak straw, but even this is not insurmountable, because if the crop is grown on land other than summerfallow it stands up sufficiently well to be quite easily harvested.

### Why Mindum was Registered

Durum wheat is becoming each year a more important farm crop. The total amount marketed in the province will exceed two million bushels and up to the present there has been no source of pure seed.

The following are the grades and number of ears of each grade produced in 1924:

Cars		Cars	
No. 1 durum .....	28	No. 6 durum .....	3
No. 2 durum .....	415	Rejected durum .....	85
No. 3 durum .....	1,024	No. grade durum .....	13
No. 4 durum .....	142	Red durum .....	23
No. 5 durum .....	13		

This table indicates that over one-half graded No. 3 durum or three-quarters of the seed graded No. 3 or less. One reason for this is the large amount of admixture of common wheat. It was therefore felt that a source of pure seed of the best durum should be developed. Professor Wiener undertook to develop a pure line strain of Mindum and this seed was distributed last year. About 1,000 bushels of first generation registered seed will be available for distribution this year in addition to a large quantity of pure unregistered seed.

When the above facts were presented to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that association admitted Mindum to the list of varieties eligible for registration and seed from those fields which were inspected last summer will be registered this year and the seed sold in sealed sacks. The registered growers are located at St. Agathe, Melita, Manitou and Warren. In these districts it is hoped to develop seed centres where quantities of registered Mindum wheat will be grown for distribution in future years.

## Making Strides with Corn

Jack McKillican tells of some practices among the corn growers of southern Alberta

FIFTEEN years ago, corn growing for fodder and seed was considered a joke in this country. Squaw corn along with a few varieties of table corn was grown. The Squaw matured fairly often, but the other varieties seldom did. "Too far north" was the general verdict and most people beginning at the wrong end said: "We can't change the climate; we can grow corn, but we can't mature it," and there they let it stand. Today, however, few doubt that in a few years corn will be recognized as an essential rotation crop and a valuable feed on most farms.

The exit of the straight wheat farmer and the increase in mixed farming has done much to foster corn growing. Nowadays, the farmer who doesn't keep a few cattle and hogs, has a slim chance of staying on the farm unless he is a Creosus or owns a bank. With the necessity of feeding stock in winter, has come a study of feeds. Farm journals from east and south have boosted silage as a feed for cattle and hogs in the winter time. A few enterprising farmers obtained Montana grown seed and the result is that more acres of corn were sown for fodder and seed in southern Alberta this year, than ever before.

Someone says, sowing and harvesting are two different things. Quite true, but this time the corn proved a winner.

Farmers all over the country are enthusiastic over the corn and also over the coming provincial corn show in Lethbridge, in November. This is its first year and they are everywhere determined to send it over the top in regal style.

### Early Season Unfavorable

This year in southern Alberta was a poor season for corn, especially that grown for seed, since most of it didn't germinate, owing to lack of moisture, before June 10, although the greater part of it was in the ground by May 15. This tardiness in germination, of course, made it late in maturing. However, most of the Gehu and North Dakota White Flint was fairly hard, when frost was first registered on the night of September 13. Anticipation of this frost made many growers select their own seed early, consequently missing the frost. Some fields of Northwestern Dent had been cut and shocked, and the best ears selected and racked for seed, before the frost, so, although much that would have been good seed is useless as seed now, a seed corn shortage is not imminent.

One of the most convenient and popular ways of drying seed corn is to stretch two strips of chicken wire four or five inches apart, with the holes in one strip opposite the holes in the other. The ears can be fitted in the holes in



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Full-size balloon tires (with specially designed steering gear) insure maximum riding comfort.

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### Many refinements

Here are some features you can easily see and check against competing cars: gasoline gauge on the dash, 8-day clock, automatic windshield cleaner, rear-view mirror, door pockets, rear window curtain, cowl ventilator, stop light, dome light, tire carrier locked by the same key that locks door, and the splendid coincidental lock to ignition and steering wheel. Lights operated by switch on steering wheel.

You can buy all this style, comfort and fine performance at a low price simply because this is the only one-profit coach on the market!

### Buy now—no "yearly models"

You may buy this Coach today—or any day of the year—with the assurance that there will be no "annual announcement" to make it artificially a "last year's model."

Studebaker has discontinued the custom of presenting "yearly models." Instead Studebakers are kept up to date all of the time.

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both strips leaving one hole open on both sides. The corn dries rapidly if the air circulates well and the corn will soon shatter if two cobs are struck sharply together. This is a good test for properly dried seed corn.

#### Drought Cut Wheat Yield

Bearing in mind the fact that corn requires lots of heat and moisture to grow rapidly, we remember that this year had its share of the heat. July and August were very hot months, though not very strong on the rainfall. However, June moisture and July heat were a fine combination for the corn. With cultivation it held the moisture much longer than the other grain crops and was not greatly damaged by the drought which cut the wheat yield over most of south-eastern Alberta to between six and 10 bushels, only exceptional fields running over this mark. Owing to this drought, feed is short and many a farmer is relying on his corn and straw stacks to put his stock through the winter.

Cutting and handling the corn is quite a problem, the corn binder being practically useless with the shorter varieties such as Gehu and Dakota White Flint since the ears are borne so near the ground. Northwestern Dent may be satisfactorily cut with the corn binder when not stunted. The old fashioned sickle or the sled cutter work all right but are slow and if the corn is at all weedy, do not do a good job.

One farmer who has been growing Northwestern Dent with good success for several years, decided to try a couple of hundred acres of Gehu. The corn was ready three weeks ago to go into his numerous silos, so he sallied out with his corn binder—and immediately ran into trouble. After trying a grain header on it, he gave it up and decided never to monkey with Gehu for the silo again, turned the cattle into it.

#### Alternating Corn and Straw

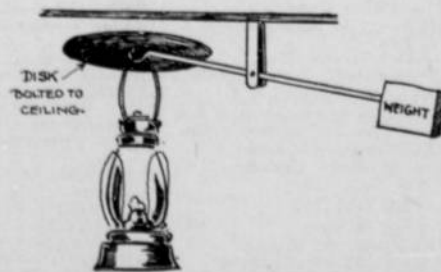
Since corn is new in the country no settled "best" way of preserving it for winter use has come yet. The most common way is by stacking it in round stacks putting in a layer of corn and then a layer of straw. The juicy corn gives a flavor to the straw and the straw keeps the corn from heating. Then when winter comes, it is fed in the sheaf, either in the corrals or in mangers in the barn.

Some of the older corn growers have silos, most of them upright. However, they are condemned because the silage freezes. I have never seen any pit silo in this part of the country, but have an idea they would be fine. The silage wouldn't freeze as in upright silos, and they would be easier filled. Of course, the ensilage would be harder to get out, but a simple derrick, with a large box or barrel on the ropes, would solve that.

Several trench silos were in use around here last year but as far as I can find out, only one farmer was really satisfied with them. He has four upright silos but says that the trench silo, when properly constructed has them beaten a mile. For the most part they were put in unprotected spots, where it was necessary to shovel snow all winter. Shovelling snow out of a pit at 20 degrees below zero is not calculated to sweeten anyone's temper, so the trench silo was frowned upon. However, a good deal of corn will be put down in the trench silo this year.

#### One Hogging-off Experience

Hogs are scarce this year, so little of the corn will be hogged off. However, much has been hogged off in previous years. A good idea of what can be done along this line may be drawn from the experience of a Vauxhall farmer. He had an acre and a half of Gehu. It



Many stable fires are caused by lanterns hung on harness pegs or on nails where they are easily knocked off by stock. The farmer that constructed this device eliminated one important cause of fires.

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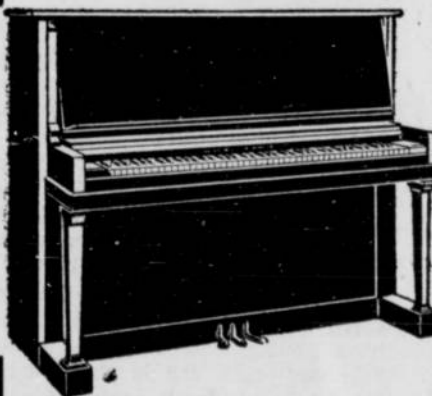
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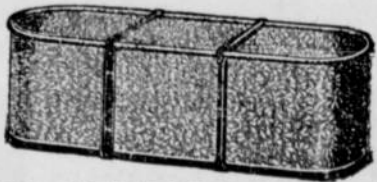
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had been irrigated and was due to yield pretty heavy. He turned 12 hogs into the patch. The total weight of the porkers was around 1,200 pounds. He left them in for a month and then weighed them again. They tipped the scales at over 2,400 pounds. So his corn made him 800 pounds of pork to the acre. Since the only care the hogs required was watering, while in the corn lot, the corn paid well and the hogs paid well.

The main corn pest in this district so far is the gopher. As soon as the corn shows a shoot above the ground, the gopher digs down and gets the kernel, killing the young shoot. Most of the damage done to young corn this year may be laid at the gopher's door. Several fields in this vicinity were depleted 75 per cent. by the wily mammal within 10 days of planting.

#### Kerosene Against Gophers

The best method of guarding against this, of course, is to kill the gophers by poisoning or trapping or some such means. However, that is much easier said than done. Another method followed by one of our pioneer corn growers was by the use of kerosene. He piled his seed corn up in piles of a bushel or more. Then he moistened the corn quite liberally with kerosene. As soon as the oil began to evaporate, he planted the corn and got a fine stand. Telling about it, he said: "When Mr. Gopher sunk his teeth into the first kernel, he got a new taste. One taste was sufficient, so he hit for sweeter pastures. And do you know, I didn't lose a bit by the cutworms either. Maybe, the kerosene helped them too." The kerosene did not impair the germination of the corn to any appreciable extent.

#### The Coming Corn Show

The coming Lethbridge Corn Show, to be held on November 17-18, has done much to increase corn growing in Alberta. Twenty-five bushels of Minnesota No. 13, was distributed to 150 farmers, as a start for a new variety. \$400 was given by the Dominion government, and \$200 by the Lethbridge Fair Association for prize money and expenses. Two societies have been formed, one at Milk River, and one at Carmangay. These societies are boosting the show and it promises to be a huge success. From the sample of corn seen already, competition should be good. One cob of corn of the Gehu variety, was 16 inches long and had 16 rows, all straight and even. Others were nearly as good.

So, it is a safe conclusion to say that corn has passed the experimental stage and from now on corn will hold a larger place than formerly on most farms. When proper machinery is procured, corn from Southern Alberta, as a grain, will be on the market. But as every corn grower knows, corn growing is laborious work and he who would grow corn, if he is to be successful, must prepare to work—and work hard. So, even though it is a money crop, it is money, well earned.

#### Endorse Combines

The reaper-thresher combine made its appearance for the first time in southern Alberta this season. Farmers who experimented with this implement have been reluctant in expressing an opinion, but now that the machines



#### Use for old tires

Hauling water on an ice-covered stoneboat will soon be part of the routine of chores on some western farms. Did you ever happen to have a full barrel of water slide off when your stoneboat ran foul of some obstruction in the road? You will save yourself the annoyance if you follow Mr. Moscrip's example and nail an old tire to the floor of the stoneboat.



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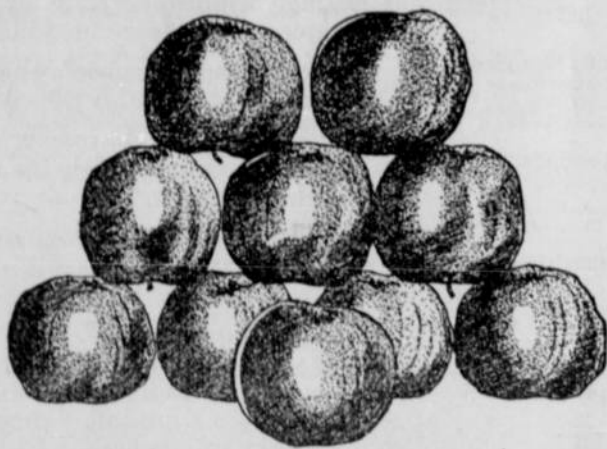
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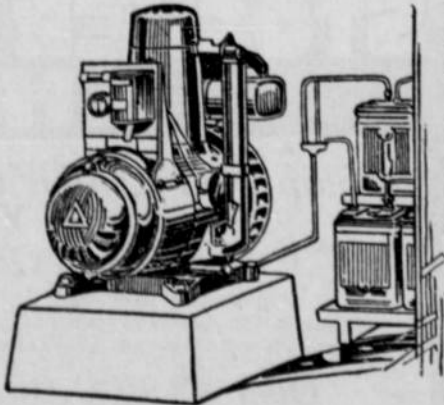
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have been given a fair trial definite information is available.

The combines made good.

On the farm of Earl G. Cook, member of the Alberta legislature for the constituency of Pincher Creek, a Massey-Harris reaper-thresher was put to a severe test. Mr. Cook tells of the success obtained as follows:

"No one doubts the importance of using the most economical and scientific implements and methods on our western farms in order that Canadian farmers may be able to compete with the farmers of other countries doing likewise. I have long been of the opinion that some of our farm equipment might well be scrapped and replaced by better implements.

"My experience with the reaper-thresher this year has been very satisfactory. In fact, it more than measured up to my expectations. The unusually wet weather may have been in the combine's favor, but be that as it may, we must bear in mind that a September snowstorm is not unusual in Alberta, and it would be a rare exception for the bulk of the threshing to be done before the first storm, the old methods being used. With the combine, under ordinary conditions, the threshing would be completed by the first of September.

"One thing that is important in using the combine is this: the grain should be ripened and threshed before the fall winds get well underway, shelling the grain. This problem can be met by careful preparation of the soil and early seeding. Early-maturing grains are naturally best adapted to the reaper-thresher.

"The saving in harvesting wheat with the combine is fully 15 cents a bushel. There is also a saving in grain due to the shorter time required in handling, but the extent of this I am not prepared to estimate.

"Probably the most noticeable advantage the combine has over the binder and thresher method is that it gives the farmer an opportunity to go ahead with the harvesting and threshing without increasing the ordinary farm help, which in itself solves one of the most vexatious and wasteful features of our farm operations in Western Canada.

"I used eight horses on my combine and found that they could handle it nicely. We cut and threshed 40 acres a day on an average. The machine is easy to handle, anyone who can run a binder can run a combine."

Mr. Cook is of the opinion that a farmer must operate at least 400 acres before a reaper-thresher can be used with profit, although he points out that where there are a group of smaller farmers together they might pool their interests and purchase a "community reaper." The cost of the machine, Mr. Cook says, is something over \$2,000, and it will do good work for 10 years when properly handled.

There has been a lively interest shown in the trials of the reaper-threshers made this season in southern Alberta, and their introduction on a larger scale next year is looked for.

#### Fattening Calves on Shares

A Guide enquirer asks: "I have some spring calves that are running with cows, but expect to wean them about November 1, and expect to let some one have them to stall feed for baby beef. What share of the sale price when sold would you consider I should give this party for feeding calves and caring for same? These calves are Aberdeen-Angus and in first class shape."

Answered by E. Ward Jones, Calgary.

"There are three or four methods in operation in this district which appear to work satisfactorily. Your correspondent could choose to suit his particular conditions.

"1. The livestock is appraised at market value and the owner allowed a fixed rate of interest from the time the stock goes into the feed lot until sold. This figure is usually 10 per cent. per annum.

"2. The stock is weighed and an agreement reached whereby the feeder will be paid a certain amount for each pound of gain. This is usually done on a sliding scale. For instance, there is always a stipulation that cattle gain

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say 200 pounds. In this arrangement, it will be seen that the owner takes the chance of the spring market price, whereby in No. 1, the feeder assumes the speculative factor in the finished market value. The sliding scale usually provides a certain amount per pound for the first 200 pounds, and a higher rate for the next 50 pounds, etc. This is fair to both parties as cattle are worth more to the owner and the additional weight costs more to put on.

"3. Stock is weighed and valued and a guarantee entered into by the owner that he will take the stock back on a certain date at a fixed price. This is practiced in lamb feeding. Say on November 1, lambs are weighed in at 10 cents, and an agreement reached whereby a percentage is taken back at 11c on January 15, a further percentage at \$11.50 on February 15, and so on up to 13 cents, say April 15. This protects the feeder against a slump in price, as he is required only to secure the necessary gains to have the lambs classed as fat or butcher.

"4. Another deal is sometimes made which I think favors the owner. The owner provides the cattle which are weighed and appraised. The feeder provides the feed and care and they split the increase in value 50-50. In this case the owner takes practically no chance, as the livestock will be worth more money in the spring than in the fall, even if only a small gain is made; whereby a big addition in value will be realized if good gains are made. "I have not attempted to affix figures as costs vary so much as a result of local conditions, distance from railway, etc., that those entering into an agreement along these lines would have to work out their own details."

### The Feeder Shows

In the last few years Western Canada has been laggard in respect to beef cattle improvement. In fact competent stock yards observers declare that there has been a regression instead of an improvement in the class of cattle marketed, partly due, of course, to an increased marketing of dairy-bred animals.

In 1923 the overseas cattle trade had just been opened up and those who had worked hardest for the removal of the British embargo were dismayed to find that Western Canada was not going to receive the full benefit anticipated, partly because of the difficulty of finding western steers in sufficient numbers good enough for overseas shipment. To their lasting credit the stock yards fraternity took counsel and determined on stocker and feeder shows at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary. After two years' operation it is now possible to look back in appraisal of what they have accomplished.

First of all the stocker and feeder shows have had a tremendous educational value to western stockmen. Drafts from the best herds fill the show pens, and cattle feeders old and new at the game can get a truer measure of exact values in raw material than can be obtained in any other way. There is no harder class of stock to judge than steers in the rough. Many farmers who have some skill in valuating fattened bullocks are more or less at sea when faced with the job of sorting out bovine diamonds and glass in the unpolished stage. Just how much length of leg can be safely allowed; how bare a back will 90 days' feed cover; what is evenness in a bunch of steers worth? A few hours at a feeder show will provide more education along this line than can be collected at any other place or time.

Better still, these shows have focused attention of feeder buyers east and south on Canadian primary markets and brought to their attention the fact that a concerted effort is being made to return to the high standard for which these provinces were once noted. This is the way in which markets are expanded. It is safe to predict that the auctioneers at the three feeder shows to be held this year will face more buyers armed with orders from outside than has been the case in the past two years.

The series of shows will start this year at Moose Jaw, whose show runs from October 14 to 16. Calgary and Winnipeg shows have boosted their prize lists to over \$8,000 each in anticipation of heavy entries. The Alberta fixture is for October 19 and 20, the season winding up at Winnipeg October 29 and 30.

### A Valuable Brood Sow

One of the most remarkable litters of pigs that has been sold on the St. Boniface market for sometime was handled for W. B. Strachan, of Pope, Manitoba, by the United Livestock Growers Limited, on September 25. This litter of 13 was farrowed in February, and when sold nine graded select, and weighed 1,910 pounds, and the remaining four would have gone select except for the fact that they had been forced heavily for show purposes during the summer and were over weight. The four weighed 1,055 pounds. The 13 head netted Mr. Strachan a total of \$365. Another litter from the same sow has just been weaned, and Mr. Strachan has hopes that they will do as well.

### Automotive Repair Book

A working manual of common jobs, giving brief but accurate directions for doing 144 of the most common phases of automobile overhauling and repair work, and well worth the attention of anyone interested in this sort of work. Published at \$1.00 by The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill.

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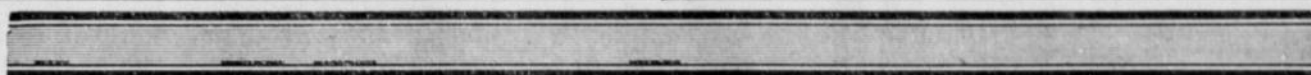
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Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

**"Grading"** means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST", "GOOD", "FAIR" and "POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grading is threefold—

(1) **Educational.** When the producer sees the relative quality of his product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary.

(2) **Fair Play.** When products are not graded the inferior article for various reasons often brings as much as the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior product on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it.

(3) **Facilitating Trade.** The dealer learns to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article really looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case beneficial and in some cases quite markedly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus:—

**Cheese**—Grading began April 1st, 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand cheese was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

**Butter**—Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our butter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapidly improving in quality and gaining in reputation.

**Hogs**—Over two years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" bacon hogs as against "thick smooths" as classed by departmental graders has done wonders to improve the quality of our hogs and develop the bacon industry.

Best Canadian bacon, which ordinarily was quoted two years ago from 10 to

18 shillings a long hundredweight below Danish, has gradually grown in the estimation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long hundredweight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread narrowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

**Eggs**—Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, interprovincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading.

The basis is interior quality, cleanliness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly-increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the advancement of Canadian agriculture.

Already Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other products, particularly our butter and bacon, as to bring them also into this list of "the best on the British market" and consequently the highest priced.

Grading enabled us to do this for cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.

Grading is helping us to do it for butter and bacon.

### Quality Counts

Quality is thus the first objective for the Canadian export trade, and, then steady, regular supply. It is along these lines the Department of Agriculture is working by educational methods, and the result of this policy is seen in the growing volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at these figures:—

### Canada's Principal Exports of Farm Products

	1920-21	1924-25
Wheat (bus.)	129,215,157	191,764,537
Flour (bbls.)	6,017,032	11,029,227
Bacon and Hams (cwt.)	982,338	1,208,721
Beef Cattle	296,511	218,084
Butter (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,501,981
Cheese (cwt.)	1,366,203	1,269,632
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,499	1,406,237
Oats (bus.)	14,321,048	32,775,761
Barley (bus.)	8,568,553	22,820,434
Rye (bus.)	3,201,430	7,524,895
Bran Shorts and Middlings (cwt.)	819,781	3,667,038
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (cwt.)	397,266	830,046
Clover Seeds (bus.)	179,255	417,907
Tobacco (lbs.)	200,153	3,531,422
Cream (gals.)	1,279,195	3,384,186
Flax Seed (bus.)	1,343,591	3,030,105

For further information and publications write  
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA





# Preparing Poultry for Market

By M. C. Herner

**T**HE job of preparing chickens for market is not by any means completed when the chickens are fattened. Proper fattening must be followed up by proper killing, plucking and preparing for market. On too many farms the old idea that the whole work is not worth while still prevails. To those who have been fattening, killing and preparing poultry for any co-operative marketing scheme the work has been paid for a great many times over every season.

Fattening chickens and then selling



Cut to bleed where veins join. Insensibility is produced by thrusting knife in cleft.



Thrust knife into brain as far as possible, give half turn and withdraw



Showing position of knife when cutting artery

them alive will as a rule be rather a disappointment in the way of returns. There are but few firms that will quote a premium on live chickens that have been crate-fattened. It too often happens that poultry is sold to any firm at all, just to get rid of them and get in a little cash. The great majority of firms advertising in any of the agricultural papers prefer to get their chickens alive rather than dressed. Most of these have facilities for doing the work cheaply, hence prefer this system of buying. Besides this the spread in price between live and dressed chickens is quite an attraction to any firm. There are concerns, however, that carry on the business of fattening and preparing poultry in a large way that are paying for live poultry on a properly graded basis and also turn out a properly graded and quality dressed product.

## Advocates Selling Dressed

Under average farm conditions it

will pay to kill and prepare the chickens at home. In too many cases the job would be only half done if the poultry were sold alive. The express rates on live poultry are higher than on the dead product, the shrinkage is heavier and the losses greater. Figuring from whatever angle one might wish the fact remains that selling dressed pays better than selling alive.

One of the reasons for the success of co-operative marketing of poultry has been the fact that the poultry was sold dressed. But even selling privately or to any dealer the average person is inclined to go over a lot of dressed birds a great deal more carefully than over a lot of live birds and cull out any that make the lot look shabby or of lower quality. In selling privately one can always get a step closer to the consumer by selling dressed rather than alive and this generally is reflected in a higher price.

In killing and preparing for market the object should be to put up as good a product as possible. To do this means first of all starving properly for at least 18 hours before killing. Some prefer starving 24 hours and giving water to drink to flush the entrails about six or eight hours before killing. The starving is important since a carcass filled with food in the crop or even a lot of refuse in the intestines will not keep nearly so well as one starved properly. Green discolorations around the crop are the result of improper starving. In many cases the carcass turns green around the abdomen and around the vent, even with an empty crop, which indicates that the bird has not been starved long enough.

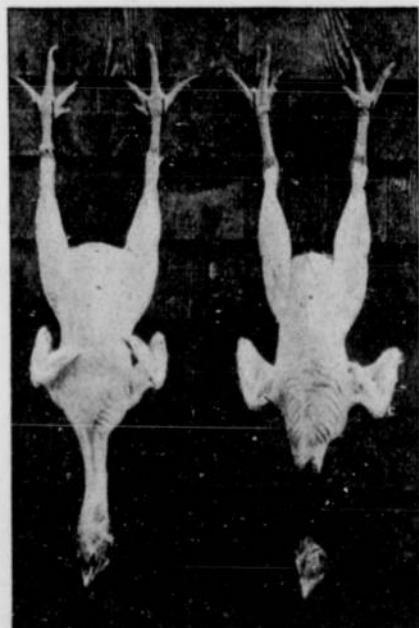
## Apply Experience with Cattle

Care should be taken in the way the birds are handled just before killing. When the birds are in a pen they should be caught at night time and put in boxes, or if caught in the day time a wire hook attached to the end of a stick should be used. In this way one can reach for a bird without chasing it round very much. Greenish scars are caused by the birds bumping up against obstacles in their efforts to get away. Grabbing them by the feathers and pulling out a bunch of them causes reddish bruises, which also mar the appearance of the carcass. It often happens that through carelessness in catching the birds they are bruised and battered so badly that they grade out one or two grades lower, which may mean from two to eight or 10 cents lower per pound.

In killing it has been pretty well established that the only method is to kill by bleeding and sticking or braining. Even those who have been strong advocates of killing by dislocating the neck have come to the point where they admit that killing by bleeding and sticking will mean a better bled bird, easier to pluck, and a white carcass

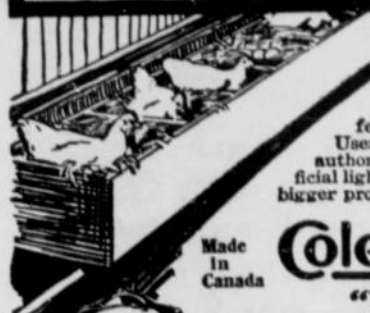


On the left a dry-plucked chicken and on the right a scalded chicken. Note how the patches of skin have peeled from the scalded chicken, spoiling its appearance and keeping quality.



A good way of cooling the carcasses before packing to ship. Never pack until thoroughly cooled.

# Boost your Egg Yield Now!



## HANG a Coleman Quick-Lite

Lantern in your hen house a few hours these winter nights and mornings. It puts your hens on a spring laying schedule. Longer feeding hours greatly increase egg production. Users report from 15% to 20% more eggs. Poultry authorities and practical poultrymen recommend artificial light to boost the egg yield. Thousands are now making bigger profits by selling more eggs than ever at high prices.

Made in Canada

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"The Sunshine of the Night"

Makes and burns its own gas, from common motor gasoline. Gives 300 candle power of brilliant white light. Brighter than 20 old style oil lamps. Can't spill fuel or explode, even if tipped over. 12 hours of light on one filling. Lights with matches—no torch needed.

Built of brass, heavily nickel-plated. Will last a lifetime. Mica globe and reflector. Won't blow out. Handiest and most convenient light you ever saw. For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, etc.

Take this advertisement to your dealer. He will gladly get a Quick-Lite for you on approval. Write for Free Booklet, "More Light—More Eggs." Address

The Coleman Lamp Company, Ltd.  
2020 Coleman Building Toronto, Canada



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- Get Him!

## Interesting Information Free

WESTERN ammunition is made by men who know how to shoot it as well as make it. These men will be glad to give you any information you may want. Interesting literature describing Super-X in all gauges (now including the powerful little .410), Field and Xpert shells, Lubaloy, Boat-Tail and Open Point Expanding bullets, Marksman and .30-30 high-velocity cartridges, and other much discussed WESTERN improvements will be sent free of charge. Write us if you are interested.

The hound sounds off on a rising note and down the fence row scurries a speedy old cottontail . . . across the uneven ground he leaps and bounds, too fast even for the frantic dog. . . . In a moment he'll pass that gap in the hedge and . . . There he is—get him!

A crisp, cool day, a lively dog and an understanding friend—these make the joy of shooting. And Xpert shells add zest to all of them. This new hard-hitting smokeless load, though only a year old, has already won a million friends. Like WESTERN's famous Super-X shell for long-range shooting, Xpert fills a definite need.

Loaded with a special smokeless powder, with best-grade cases, wad and shot. Waterproof, dependable and close shooting—just right for rabbits, quail or any hunting that does not require long-range Super-X. You'll be pleasantly surprised at the price, too.

Xpert is a worthy member of the famous WESTERN family—Super-X, the old reliable Field shell, the accurate Marksman .22 long rifle cartridge and others. WESTERN's long and successful record has earned the title, World's Champion Ammunition. Prove for yourself that it will give you better results. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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# Western

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Previous to his death only two premiums (total \$247.80) were paid by policyholder 197166. The policy guaranteed a monthly income of \$20.00 for 20 years, but, due to its exceptional interest earnings, this Company is now paying to the beneficiaries \$24.30 per month and will continue at this rate during the life of the contract so long as there is no material change in the net interest earnings of the Company.

*This is 21½ per cent in excess of our guarantee.*

**THE Great-West**  
ASSURANCE **Life** COMPANY  
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

22



### Important Dates to Remember

Sheep and Swine Sale, Brandon, October 21.  
 Stocker and Feeder Show, Moose Jaw, October 14 to 16.  
 Stocker and Feeder Show, Calgary, October 19 and 20.  
 Hog Demonstration Car, Portage la Prairie, October 19.  
 Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Show and Sale, October 30 and 31.  
 Bousfield Shorthorn Sale, Winnipeg, October 30.  
 Stocker and Feeder Show, Winnipeg, October 29 and 30.  
 Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club Sale, Regina, week November 8.  
 Regina Sheep and Swine Show and Sale, November 3 to 5.  
 Alberta Fat Stock Show, Calgary, November 3 to 6.  
 Saskatchewan Corn Show, Indian Head, November 18 and 19.  
 Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, November 13 to 21.  
 (Entries Royal Agricultural Close October 24)  
 International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.  
 International Livestock Show, Chicago, November 28 to December 5.  
 Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9, 10, 11 and 12.

when finished. This is the only recognized method in preparing poultry for market on a large scale.

Those who sell direct to private consumers may prefer the old method of cutting off the head, scalding the bird and drawing and preparing it ready for table use. This may be all right too, where a local butcher has his own special trade, but when it comes to a larger market or outlet, or marketing in a large way, there is only one method of doing it.

As to details of killing or plucking there is sufficient material available on this subject that there is no need for repetition here.

#### Dry Plucking vs. Scalding

Comparing dry plucking with scalding, the former leaves a white carcass and one that is better quality and keeps better too. Scalding destroys the keeping quality very much, in that the entire surface of the bird is partially cooked by the hot water and hot air coming in contact with the skin. The result is some of the outer skin will peel off, leaving the carcass somewhat spotted in appearance and spoiling its keeping quality.

Bruises or tears and breaks in the skin are generally due to the bird not being brained right. If the sticking or braining process is done right the feathers will come out quite easily. Of course it is always very hard to pluck a broiler or tender young bird without tearing the skin. With roasters there is not quite so much trouble and with hens it is very easy to pluck without a single tear or break in the skin. The feathers will pluck more easily too if done right after sticking. If allowed to go a little while they "set," and are very hard to pull especially in the wings. Care should be taken not to rub the bare hands on the skin as it will leave reddish spots or bruises wherever they rub the skin. Instructions as to what feathers to leave on are generally given by the firm or party to or through whom the birds are sold.

#### Finishing Touches

Immediately after plucking, the blood should be jerked out of the throat and the head washed clean. The feet should also be washed clean. Nothing detracts from the appearance of a bird like dirty feet. Dipping the feet in warm water and rubbing with a stiff brush will quickly take off all droppings and other sticky dirt. Head wrappers will prevent one carcass soiling another with blood.

It is important to cool the carcass properly before packing. Leaving it hanging, suspended by the feet will drain all the blood to the mouth and will also properly cool it. Care should be taken not to freeze as repeated freezing and thawing will quickly spoil the appearance and quality.

When properly cooled the carcass can be trussed if trussing is called for, although it is quite a difficult job to truss neatly after the carcass has become cold and stiff. The great majority of dealers prefer the untrussed bird packed in the case butt to butt. In this method of packing the carcass will interlock, and the case can be tumbled about any way at all without in the least disarranging the pack or "bumping" the carcasses towards one end of the case. A butt pack combined with a semi-side pack shows off the carcasses better than any other system of packing. It shows the breast to good advantage as well as one side of the carcass and in addition the feet are all hidden away beneath the other carcasses.

Lining the case with parchment or good wrapping paper is an added improvement in the way of showing off a case of birds to good advantage and besides, it guards against bruising by rubbing up against the boards of the case.

These are the points which might be considered of greatest importance in preparing poultry for market. Expertness or skill in doing the work is gained only by experience. One cannot hope to get perfection in all these points in a short while, but steady improvement should follow the doing of the work. In spite of all experience one will make a "slip" in sticking a bird, once in a while. Bruises, tears

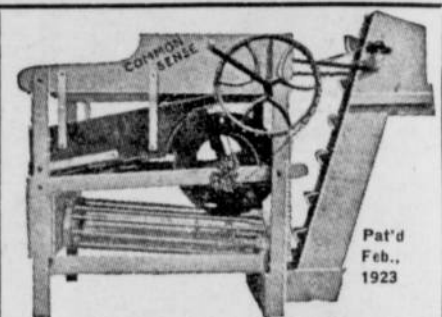
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YEAST FOOD  
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Delivered anywhere in Canada  
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## OLD MAN STATIC "KILLED" AT LAST

**New Invention Acclaimed By Entire Radio World**

The Super-Staticoke, latest improved model of the Staticoke.

Pronounced marvellous by experts and fans. Reduces static to a minimum, increases volume and clarity, sharpens selectivity and eliminates harshness in local reception. It is also a lightning arrester.

The Super-Staticoke allows only the correct current value to enter the set, passing off high current variations to ground.

Enjoy winter radio. Send \$2.50 today to Sparling Sales Ltd., Mail Department G, 276 Smith Street, Winnipeg, and get your Super-Staticoke by return mail.



and other things may happen to lower the grade of the birds, but an honest attempt at doing the work the best one knows how is generally rewarded by an improved carcass. When poultry

is sold through a co-operative marketing association the points mentioned here are the ones that directly govern the grade and also the price, to a certain extent.

## Terminal Elevators for Britain

*Scheme for a reserve food supply that would mean millions for Canada*

*By A. C. Cummings*

**W**HEN German submarines were sending hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat for Britain to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, there was a great outcry for wheat elevators in Britain. They would have enabled the country, it was pointed out, to store a reserve which would have made the submarine losses of small importance.

When the war ended, however, the wheat elevator schemes, elaborated under the fear of the enemy, fell to pieces. Nothing more was heard of them. Now, however, an effort is being made to re-establish them because the commercial advantages are at last beginning to percolate into the public mind. The new Food Council which the Baldwin government has set up to curb profiteering, has already shown that bread prices in Britain are far higher than they need be.

There is rarely in the United Kingdom at one time more than a three weeks' supply of wheat, with from three to six weeks' supply at the same time on the ocean. This wheat is stored in warehouses, on docks and in old-fashioned granaries, but of scientific handling of it in modern elevators there is hardly a trace. The result is a loss of \$75,000,000 a year, due to rats, mice, the absence of drying plants and the general inefficiency in handling. It is this loss that the supporters of a national system of grain elevators seek to eliminate.

A typical scheme may thus be summarized:

It is proposed to create a board of grain commissioners with statutory authority and representative not only of the government and the ministry of agriculture, but of the wheat importers, the millers, the chambers of commerce and the harbor boards. This board would control the elevators when it had built them, and it would be vested with the power of issuing grain warrants as is done in lesser degree in the iron trade in Britain at present.

These warrants would be made first-class legal security, recognized in Britain and the British Commonwealth. They would be transferable by endorsement, be honored on presentation in England in grain, and negotiable in Canada or other Dominions. A Canadian farmer, for example, would be given a grain warrant immediately the grain was delivered, and this warrant would be accepted by the banks as first-class security for a loan.

Millers and merchants could buy warrants in the market. This, it is claimed, would tend to make Great Britain the centre of the world's wheat market on account of her predominating position as a wheat consumer. Another advantage would be that the Canadian wheat growers could export their crops direct to the British Isles, where the grain held in the elevators, could be sold at more opportune times than at present when lack of a proper storage system has a big influence on marketing and gives scope for speculation not in the interests of either the farmer or the consumer.

A less direct but still notable consideration is that if a three years' supply of wheat were stored in Britain, the British Admiralty would be willing to cut down its expenditure on the British navy, for it would not need nearly so many cruisers to safeguard the Atlantic sea lanes in case of war. Britain's food supply, as the Great War showed, is the chief pre-occupation of the navy.

Critics of the scheme admit that it is quite practicable, but say that it will involve heavy expenditure and loss of interest, while the grain is

stored. The chief objection, however, comes from the private interests who see in it "interference with trade." What they really fear, however, is that the government, by holding immense stocks of wheat that it could throw on the market at any moment, would be able to control prices and thus eliminate the speculators and the middlemen.

However, from the public point of view the great merit would be a reduction in the price of flour, which now fluctuates almost from week to week, and consequent benefit to every household in the country. The wholesale price would be stabilized and the British wheat grower would be in a better position to know what he was going to get for his grain.

Whether anything will come of the scheme it is impossible to say at present. It has influential support, but governments act so slowly in Britain that many years may elapse before any party commits itself to it. The Socialists have a similar plan, but one much more extensive. If they get back to power they may undertake it; but the Conservatives are unlikely to sanction such an interference with private enterprise.

### The Shovel of Coal

Have you heard the story of the church officials who were inveigled into playing a game of train. In characteristic fashion all the good jobs such as ticket agent and engineer were soon grabbed off, but when one modest man who could always be depended upon in a pinch was asked what he would be, he replied, "I'll be a shovel of coal and make the thing go."

Farming is like a game of train. The farmer is the engineer, his wife the conductor, the hired man the brakeman and all the products of the farm, the machinery, and those things which you buy and sell are the freight. The modest shovel of coal in this case, the one which will move your freight is a small classified ad. in The Guide. Why not look over the rates and other information on this profitable marketing method on page 29.

# Grain Growers-Listen



## Ship Your Grain to the Nearest Canadian Government Elevator

**I**T'S cheaper to store your grain in an Interior Government Elevator than it is to store it in the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes.

It costs less for freight to ship your grain to an Interior Government Elevator, there to be dried, cleaned, graded, weighed and officially certified before being shipped on to Fort William, than it does to ship it direct.

Because, first—Government Interior storage only costs  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a bushel per month—half as much as regular lakeport storage.

Because, second—you pay freight on the long haul from the Government Interior Elevator to Fort William for your grain, and your grain only. All the excess moisture, the dirt, the weed seeds and chaff have been taken out of it. You save money in freight charges.

Your grade and weight are certified by responsible Dominion Government officials, who are entirely independent of the elevator organization.

Write to Canadian Government Elevators at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon or Moose Jaw; or to the Head Office, 311 Grain Exchange, Fort William, for full information.

### Interior Elevators at:

Moose Jaw  
Calgary  
Saskatoon  
Edmonton

### Terminal Elevators at:

Prince Rupert  
Halifax  
Port Arthur

## The Canadian Government Elevators Are Yours—Use Them





## A Gentleman Adventurer

Continued from Page 9

and land in English, Gaelic, French and Cree, and the dialects of all four. Oars flashed to the water, the crew burst into the old chanson sung from Hudson Bay to the Rockies:

En roulant, ma boule roulant,  
En roulant, ma boule.

And away they swept up the shining tide of the River Hayes.

It was a glorious journey for the two new Gentlemen Adventurers. Every day was a delight from the leap out of their beds in the grey of the early morning at the shout of "Level! Level!" from the guide, to the evening hour when, worn out, they flung themselves upon their couch of spruce boughs, and lulled by the music of the rapids and the deep voices of the boatmen following the guide in their

evening prayers, they fell into a dreamless sleep.

The young officers of the company were not expected to work their passage as the servants were, but Charles Stuart could not sit in a boat dreaming of Franklin and see the men straining at the towing line.

On a lake or a broad river where the sails could be used the crew had an easy time, but for the remainder of the journey their toil was incredible. It was uphill for every mile of river, and whether they were rowing against a fierce current, or running along the shore with the towing line, poling up a rapid, "warping" the boat against the flood by throwing the line around a tree and pulling, or carrying a hundred-pound "piece" over rock and hill, the trip-men performed feats for giants. And yet, at the end of a day of superhuman labor, when they had eaten a superhuman meal of pem-

mican, and dried meat, and fish, and duck, and venison, they were ready to take out the fiddle and dance the Red River Jig on any available flat stone by the river's bank.

Charles was irresistibly drawn to these gay boatmen, who met the most unsurmountable obstacles with a laugh and a jest. Whenever they came to tracking grounds he was out of the boat and into harness with them. He learned to sing the wild chansons of Pierre Falcon, the prairie poet who had celebrated the great doings of the Bois Brule in song; and he borrowed a very warped and squeaky fiddle and learned to play the Red River Jig in one lesson. And when he had carried his ninety-pound "piece" of tobacco in its red canvas casing over a bad portage, he was adopted as their very brother.

"The white-headed master is coming!" the Swampy steersman shouted

one day, in a bit of severe "forcing," when the line became tangled in underbrush, and the boats were slipping. "Waby-stig-wan is coming!"

Charles came leaping up the rocks, flung himself upon the line, and with a yell the boats were up and over the height. From that day his name was "Waby-stig-wan," "the white-headed master," a name that was his all the days he spent in the Hudson's Bay service.

He would have been perfectly happy but for the shadow of Marie Rose Cameron, which occasionally obscured the sunshine of his days. Much to his relief she was in a boat far to the rear of his, and he saw her only at a distance when they made camp, and though Archie and Johnny McBain and young Erskine paid the ladies a visit almost every evening, while he held aloof he was keenly aware of the girl's presence and he grew increasingly anxious as they approached her home as to the reception she would receive from her stern father.

"I thought Marie Rose was to be married at York," Harry Erskine said, one wet night as they curled up in the stern sheets of a boat. "That's why Papa Cameron sent her to Edinburgh, so that she might be educated up to the requirements of Chief Trader Anderson. But she didn't wait till he arrived. I guess it's off."

Johnny McBain joined in the speculations with a suspicious eye upon his friend, but the Young Chevalier merely rolled over in his blankets and feigned sleep.

September was waning and the nights were growing wet and chill and the mornings foggy, when one morning they passed out of the winding forest lane of their last river and sailed over Playgreen Lake, a northern arm of the great inland sea, Lake Winnipeg. And there on its rocky island against its background of lone lake and forest rose Norway House, the home of Marie Rose Cameron.

"This is where old Murder reigns," Johnny McBain explained. "His name's Murdock Cameron, and every one who has worked under him is convinced that there was a mistake made when he was christened, and they meant to call him Murder. He's Marie Rose's papa, you know, Charlie. He's the Gitchie Manitou of these parts, too. He may want to keep you here because you got his girl out of the ice. On the other hand, he may send you to the Mackenzie River for it. So look out."

Johnny McBain had no notion of just how anxiously Charles was looking out for this man. He had a curious feeling that he ought to go to him and take the blame for his daughter's disobedience.

Norway House was a handsome well-kept fort, and was at this time the centre of the great Company's trade. The rush of the summer's work was almost over, but two rival brigades of boatmen crowded the landing and shouted a challenge to the Fort Garry men as they swept up to the shore.

Near the main buildings of the fort stood the Chief Factor's house, a comfortable-looking residence set in a fine garden, still aglow with autumn blooms. Down the board walk from this place came a big burly man, tall and powerful-looking, with a long waving brown beard and a round jolly hairy face—the chief of the island fortress coming forward to receive the embassy from the sea.

"Cameron," announced Harry Erskine, and Charles leaned out to look fearfully for Marie Rose.

Her boat had just touched the land a few yards ahead, and he saw her leap to the shore, and, darting round a group of officers, fly up the board walk towards the house as though her feet were winged. A woman with a blanket over her head was coming slowly down the garden path. Suddenly the two figures rushed together. Charles drew a great breath of relief and joy. Marie Rose was safe in her mother's arms.

He saw her again just as he was leaving a few hours later. Seated in the stern of the last boat, ready for their voyage across Lake Winnipeg, he looked back and caught sight of her standing quite near, in the shadow of a clump of small spruce trees. There was something very pathetic in the



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droop of her figure. Charles stood up and waved his cap in farewell and she waved her shawl. As long as the fort was in sight he could see her standing there, alone, on the shore, still gazing after him.

## CHAPTER VI

"O, Brignal Banks Are Wild and Fair"

A few days of wild boat-racing down the far blue reaches of that great inland sea, Lake Winnipeg, and the voyageurs once more took to their oars and swung into the reedy mouth of the Red River, amid a storm of waterfowl.

The crew were decked out in their bravest new sashes, gay garters, hair oiled and curled, and caps set jauntily afloat. For here was the beginning of the Red River Settlement. From Indian lodge, and half-breed cabin along the wooded shore, arose shouts of welcome to the men returned safe from their perilous voyage; and already a gathering crowd was moving opposite them up the shore to welcome home husband or father or sweetheart. The men shouted and sang and swung their oars with prodigious strength, for invisible hands had caught up the towing line and no rapid could hold them back.

There was something in this homecoming that brought a lump into the throats of the young exiles so far from their own native land. Charles was silent and Archie made a brave attempt to whistle the boatmen's song.

A few miles up the river, and high up on the rocky bank there frowned down upon them the heavy stone walls and bastions of Lower Fort Garry; an imposing fortress built on the solid rock, a relic of the days when the Northwest fur trading company rivalled the Gentlemen Adventurers, and they bargained behind stockades and drank their black tea "through the helmet barred."

Here the brigade halted for a day and the two newest adventurers resolved upon a Red River Expedition of their own. Harry Erskine's family met him and carried him off rejoicing homeward, and Johnny McBain was taken into the fort office to do some work, so they were left to their own resources.

"Let's walk up to Fort Garry," Charles Stuart suggested, "and see the Red River Settlement." For the Young Chevalier was living in the magic past and felt as though he must meet Lord Selkirk up there on the prairie and live again the tumultuous history of his intrepid colonists.

Something less than twenty miles, the walk would have been by the King's Highway, the road that led up to Fort Garry. But the two Adventurers chose to follow the windings of the river and make it nearly thirty. There was very little interest on the highway, for the Red River Settlement was strung along the river, the houses close to the water, the narrow ribbon-like farms stretching far back on to the prairie, for the river had always been the chief highway, the Main Street of the town besides the chief food and water supply.

The two boys swung along gaily in their mooccasins, keeping close to the wooded shore. Facing the river stood the long line of settlers' cabins. They were rough and homely and made of logs but looked very comfortable. When they reached the English and Scottish settlement there were signs of prosperity. Here there was always a fine haystack and a long wood pile by the door, particularly at the homes of the thrifty Selkirk Settlers. Both hay and wood were free for the taking, the river teemed with fish, the prairie with game, and the life of the Red River Settlement in those happy days before the boom came very near Utopia.

It was a perfect autumn day, such a day as only a prairie autumn can produce, warm and clear and as exhilarating as wine. When the thinning woods along the river opened up their first glimpse of the wide grassy sea the two explorers experienced something like intoxication. The great flawless blue blank of the sky, the golden blank of the prairie and the pure crystal clearness of the air that made far-off objects seem near at hand made up a new world, thrilling

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with prospects of adventure. An Indian, riding down the trail, miles away on the other side of the low banks, a swirl of prairie chickens high into the air, a birch-bark canoe darting down the river with a naked Indian at the stern, singing, shouting boat-load of Metis fishermen, a young Highland farmer riding up to his log house, a half-breed girl in her buckskin skirt and blue head shawl were all wonderful sights. The magic on the letters H. B. C. that had lured them so far from home grew more glittering with every mile.

"There's just one flaw in this country," Charles declared, as they scrambled over a rough fence that divided one settler's ribbon from another. "I wish pemmican grew on the trees. Do you realize that this expedition is now in danger of perishing from starvation?"

Boy-like they had made no preparation for such a contingency, but Archie was a Highland Scot and knew his people.

"It would be an insult to pass through a Highland glen hungry, at home, and I'll wager these people haven't changed through being transplanted. Let's go in here and ask for a lunch."

"Just ask for a drink of water first," amended the cautious Lowlander.

They walked up to the next house, a low log structure with a neat yard, and a shaggy dog asleep on the sunny door-step. The dog leaped up, barking fiercely, and the door slowly opened. An old woman in a blue homespun dress, a checked apron and a neat white cap peered out enquiringly. She looked so much like the kindly old Highland bodies whom they had both loved in the days when they visited Archie's grandmother, that the two exiles went straight to her.

"Good morning," said the Young Chevalier, cap in hand. "Would you be so kind as to give us a drink of water?"

She held up a pair of shaking hands and said something quite unintelligible to him, but it made Archie push him quickly aside and answer in the same foreign language. The result was magical. The old woman gave a cry of joy and catching the young Highlander round the neck, gave him a resounding kiss, and continued to clap him on the back and rejoice and weep over him as if he had been a long lost son. Then they were pulled bodily indoors, the Sassenach sharing the welcome for his friend's sake.

The one room of the home was beautifully clean and tidy, but very bare. A billowy feather bed stood in one corner, there was a plain pine table scrubbed white, and benches instead of chairs. Over the fire hung a big black pot bubbling cheerfully and sending out a most appetising odour.

Calling loudly for Betsy to bring a bowl of cream and a plate of cakes, their hostess set them upon a bench behind the white table, never ceasing in her loud rejoicing. Betsy hurried in from the lean-to at the back; a stout handsome young woman, with a couple of bare-legged little Highlanders at her heels. She was as glad to see them as the mother-in-law.

"Father and the boys will be away hunting, indeed," she explained apologetically, as though she felt they should have remained at home to welcome them. "And mother hasn't much English. But we're just that glad to see you, whatever."

The plate of smoking hot bannocks, and the dish of cream, so rich it would not pour, were supplemented by a bowl of steaming soup from the pot on the fire, and the two hungry voyageurs ate their first Red River meal with true voyageur appetite.

It had been very easy to get into this first Red River home, but it proved correspondingly difficult to get away. The old lady bewailed their going, Betsy begged them just to wait till father and the boys came in from the fishing so that they might have the benefit of their company, and even the two wild little white-headed natives shyly added their coaxings.

They got away at last, their pockets filled with bannocks, the old woman following them down the slope, heaping Gaelic benedictions upon their



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It pays to read the Classified section, page 29

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"Come away in and have a piece," was the greeting from any one who spied them from the doorway of a Scottish home.

"This is a land flowing with cream and bannocks!" cried Charles, when they had finished their third lunch. "They must have thought I was Lord Selkirk."

They were descending into a deep little ravine where their path was crossed by a stream cutting its way to the river. Poplars and willows, and a few Manitoba maples, turning a splendid crimson, grew along the banks and in the ravine; a pretty bit of woodland in the almost treeless expanse. They plunged into the golden shade of the coulee, and as Charles was stepping over the little brook, he paused and leaned against a fragrant clump of cedars. He was the dreamer today, seeing and hearing only the great heroes of his boyhood. Radisson and the LaVerendryes passed before him across the sunflooded expanse.

Suddenly away down the leafy glen there arose the sound of singing. It was not the French Chanson that floated up so often from the river, but something entirely new; a Scottish ballad, and the voice was a girl's, young and fresh and sweet.

"Hurrah," called Archie who had climbed to the top of the bank, "here's a fine-looking house, quite a mansion. They'll likely ask us to stay a week here."

But Charles still stood by the stream listening, held by the spell of the voice and all it might mean. "Wait a moment, I want to see what's down there at the end of this glen," he called.

"Pshaw, it's only a burn. Surely you saw enough between here and York Factory. I'm going into this house to show off my Gaelic." He went on out into the sunlight; but, lured by some strange fascination, Charles lingered. The green water murmured softly at his feet, through the yellowing leaves of the poplars the river gleamed and smiled at the end of the little valley. He could hear a movement in the underbrush farther down, then the bark of a small dog from the other side of the stream. And there it was again, that voice singing! It was nearer now and he could distinguish the words:

"O, Brignal Banks are wild and fair  
And Greta woods are green,  
And you may gather garlands there  
Would grace a summer Queen!"

The little dog's bark, sharp and shrill, arose again, and the girl's voice called, as sweetly as it had sung:

"Burk! Come, Burk, you naughty doggie!"

It must have been the wine of the prairie morning that went to Charles's head and prompted his next act. He slipped behind a thick screen of willow and sang in his pure strong baritone:

"O, Brignal Banks are fresh and fair,  
And Greta woods are green;  
I'd rather rove with Edmund there  
Than reign our English queen!"

There was a complete silence following that. Then a little brown spaniel darted around and behind his ambush and, backing up before him, burst into a small storm of indignant yelps and barks.

Charles stepped out abashed from his hiding place and met the singer face to face.

His first feeling was one of overwhelming joy at finding something so like sister Alison and home in this wilderness, his second of overwhelming shame at his boldness. For this tall slim girl was a lady; one glance told him that. The dignified poise of her head, the level gaze of her blue eyes, the richness and fashion of her dress, her silk shawl and her beaver bonnet, all placed her in a different class from the farm lassies and dusky half-breed girls he had seen that morning.

His voyageur cap was off and he was standing humbly before her stammering apologies before he was quite sure that she was real or only a part of his dreaming. The young lady regarded him steadily for a moment, her little dog sniffing and grumbling around him suspiciously. She was striving to look very haughty and disdainful and might have succeeded to the young man's everlasting abasement, but a dimple suddenly made a dent in the crimson of her cheek and her eyes danced. They looked at each other and laughed like a pair of children.

"It was very improper," she declared, suddenly becoming dignified again.

"Oh, dreadfully," Charles murmured, becoming humble again.

"See, Burk thinks so himself, don't you, Burkie?"

Charles stooped and the little dog suddenly leaped upon him in a burst of friendliness.

The girl's blue eyes widened. "Why, Burk Murray!" she cried in astonishment. "I never saw him allow a stranger to touch him before."

"Perhaps he knows I'm not so bad



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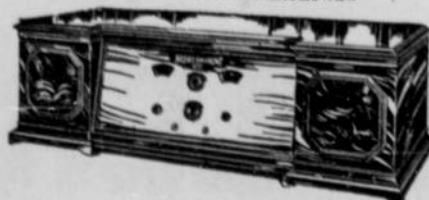
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as I sounded a few minutes ago," pleaded Charles taking the little brown dog up in his arms.

The dimple in her cheek appeared again at that, and Charles looked his admiration so plainly that her eyes dropped to the armful of golden rod she was carrying.

"You see," he hurried to explain, "I've been living in the wilderness so long that I really don't know how to behave now that I'm just back into civilization. My friend and I have just arrived from York Factory."

She nodded in a friendly fashion. "I thought you were a new apprentice clerk. Perhaps that's why Burk is so friendly. He likes the company uniform. Don't you, Burkie?" The little dog squirmed and sniffed in Charles's arms.

"What's the matter? Do you want Betty? Betty is his twin sister," she continued confidentially.

"Betty Burk!" cried Charles, harking back to the magic land of history once more. "Now I know why he likes me. My name's Charles Stuart, and he recognized the relationship. Do you remember how the Young Chevalier dressed up as Flora MacDonald's Irish maid and was called Betty Burk?"

He was surprised to see the girl's face suddenly suffused with a deep blush. "Oh," she cried, in very evident embarrassment, "oh, really, is that—can that really be your name? I didn't know—I didn't dream . . ."

The little dog gave a sudden squirming leap out of Charles's arms and went scurrying up the path beside the stream, and a girl's voice, high and clear, with a soft French accent called:

"Flora! Flora MacDonald! Where you gone to?"

"Oh, I must run," she cried, catching up the end of her shawl hurriedly.

"Oh, wait, wait!" pleaded Charles. "Is that really your name? Are you really . . ."

But she was in a panic to get away. "Good-bye, M'sieur Chevalier," she cried laughing, and gathering her shawl about her she darted up the path in the wake of the little dog.

Charles's first impulse was to give chase, but at that same instant Archie appeared above the bank shouting to him to hurry. Instead he dashed up the slope and away out on the open prairie, his feet keeping time with a strange new ecstasy to the song:

"O, Brignal Banks are wild and fair,  
And Greta woods are green!"  
(To be continued next week.)

### Keeping Tank From Rusting

Q.—I have a problem which I am unable to solve, and so am coming to you for advice. I have a water supply tank holding about 200 barrels made from a section of an oil supply tank which was destroyed by fire. This rusts badly unless emptied often and cleaned out, and I am wondering if there is any way by which the tank can be lined or painted so the water will be useful both for stock and for household use. Am not afraid of the tank rusting out, as it is made of one-fourth inch steel. Have tried plastering it with cement, but it will not stand freezing; and I am afraid to paint it with ordinary paint, since nearly all paints have lead for a base, and I have always understood that lead is a bad poison. If you know of anything that can be used in such a case, we should appreciate your advice very much.—N. B. L.

A.—You are entirely correct in keeping away from all ordinary paints with lead as a base, as the lead is a slow but cumulative poison both for man and beast, the danger usually being serious before any symptoms are noticeable.

The best treatment for the tank is empty it and scrub it thoroughly, then dry out as thoroughly as possible. Then paint it with hot paraffin. The tank itself should be warm when the paraffin is applied, either by means of a blow torch or by setting a small stove in the tank and keeping a good fire in it for quite a while with the tank at least partly covered. Also have the paraffin hot and apply with a white-wash or other large brush. Be careful in handling the hot paraffin, as the vapor it gives off is somewhat explosive, and any spilled around a fire is likely to start a severe fire. The paraffin can be kept liquid more easily if the paraffin is shaved into hot kerosene, but this increases the fire risk somewhat and the coating is not nearly so thick and protective as with the paraffin alone. Two coats should be applied

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if handled in this way. This treatment should protect the tank for a season or two, after which the coating will have to be renewed in places.



## In the Political Field

Continued from Page 3

large bulk of western grain to Quebec, and via this port to Europe, which is the export market for grain. In point of fact, if the rates have been lowered in the case of grain transport to British Columbia, for export via Vancouver, it follows as a necessary consequence that the Railway Commission, which has been entrusted by the government and its friends in parliament, with the task of establishing equal and reasonable rates for all parts of the country and which is actually prosecuting an immense investigation into the whole matter, must grant this section of the country equivalent advantages from which our port will derive direct profit."

### Gives up Directorates

Honorable Vincent Massey who was recently appointed to the King cabinet, and who is the Liberal candidate endorsed by the Progressives in Durham County, Ontario, has resigned from the presidency of the Massey-Harris Company and from the boards of other concerns. Mr. Massey issued the following statement:

"During the very short time I have been in public life I have come to believe that even at some personal sacrifice I should resign from all directorships in corporations, so as to leave myself perfectly free to discuss and deal with public issues without having my actions or my motives subject to question.

"I have, therefore, today, sent in my resignation as president and director of the Massey-Harris Company; I have also resigned at the same time from the boards of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Mutual Life Assurance Company, although these institutions have no relation to the issues at present under public discussion."

### Maritime Rights

The question of maritime rights is being very much discussed in the maritime provinces, but it is clear that none of the parties seems to know just what is meant by the phrase. The Halifax Chronicle, Liberal, puts the following questions to those who are insisting that the maritime provinces have not received a square deal in Confederation:

"1. Have we been or are we being deprived of any single right to which we are entitled, under the British North America Act, passed by Canadian Tory request with Sir Charles Tupper's willing consent and assistance? If so, what is it?

"2. If we are deprived of no legal rights or privileges which we could enforce either in courts of law or equity, or hope to secure by direct appeal to the Imperial parliament, what moral rights or claims have we to present to the Canadian parliament or people? Can they be definitely stated? If not, why?

"3. If we have been deprived of no legal or moral rights which can be definitely stated or even indicated, are partisan howlings intended merely as 'bluffs' to extort favors from our provincial associates in the Confederation or are they merely contemptible whinnies for extra crumbs from more richly-spread tables?"

### Secession

The Montreal Standard under the heading of "Is That a Noise We Hear?" has the following to say about secession talk:

"The debate between Premier King and leader Meighen has not yet risen above the you're-a-liar-you're-another level. It may improve as time goes on and the edge of this sparkling repartee is blunted, but we are disposed to doubt it. Leader Meighen says that he hasn't, and vice versa. That is all there is to it—that dispute over the actual number of factories that have shut up shop since the other fellow had charge at Ottawa. Meanwhile the national debt goes ahead by leaps and bounds, and at every jump poor Canada is deeper in the hole.

"There is considerable foolish talk between the protagonists as to whose policy will break up Confederation

quickest. This breaking up Confederation stuff is the deadly limit of silly nonsense. If the West wants to break up Confederation, where will she go when she walks out. The United States don't want her. And who's going to keep her when the East cuts off her allowance. And the situation is the same in any other part of Canada that trades on such a sulky idea. The Confederation breakers, if we have any real ones in our midst, and not bluffers, should know as well as we do that the United States is full up and is not leaving the latch string out for a Can-

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adian delegation en masse. Let Premier King, especially, harp less on this string. Heart sick or head sore, some people once in a while only talk secession but they must not be taken at their word. They don't expect to be. They realize that the one place they are really welcome is at home."

### East and West

Says the Toronto Globe:

"We business men in the central provinces find it difficult to get it into our heads that the West is not simply a

market for Eastern goods, but a community with ideas of its own," said Hon. Vincent Massey, at Port Hope. That is a refreshing breath in the fog of public discussion.

### Railway Subsidies

That Quebec would not stand for Mr. Meighen's policy of special freight rates for the maritimes and the western provinces to be maintained by subsidies to the railways out of the public treasury, was emphatically stated by Hon. Ernest Lapointe at a meeting in

Continued on Page 27



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To quickly give your woodwork, floors and linoleums that new, fresh look and leave a lovely hard, dry, lasting lustre—use the O-Cedar Polish Mop.

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## The Countrywoman

### Crusts and Teeth

THE conclusion from a survey of children's teeth confirms the idea that a coarser diet is associated with good teeth and a softer one with poor teeth. The child of this generation is being told that crusts will build strong teeth rather than that they will make the hair curl. Perhaps many of us have better teeth because we believed the latter story even though we never achieved the golden ringlets we hoped for after having conscientiously consumed the crust of our slice of bread at supper. Bread made from whole wheat or containing bran is excellent for developing strong teeth, especially the crusts. Other foods which aid in tooth building are raw fruits and vegetables, especially the fibrous sorts such as apples, cabbage and celery. These are effective cleansing agents and we hope the time will come when celery hearts or chopped cabbage will be served for adults after the dessert course. How much better our mouths would feel than now when we end a meal with a soft sweet pudding, cake or cream pie. Whole grain cereals are excellent for children and grown-ups alike.

Other factors in the building and protecting of teeth are milk, cod liver oil and sunshine. The milk is rich in lime, and cod liver oil and sunshine help the body to utilize it. Of equal importance is the regular examination by a dentist so that the teeth will be kept thoroughly clean—and any decay stopped in time.—Barbara Brooks.

### A Reply to "Hot and Floury"

"I cannot resist the temptation of answering 'Hot and Floury,' for I greatly fear that the majority of my women readers have formed a very queer impression of me from the 'Letter to a Bride.' Some of them have said, 'Oh, Mrs. Whitmore, leave the poor things some illusions—do not burst their bubble so soon!' True enough, sentiment is alright, but it is well for a girl to realize that there is a practical side to married life, and that life is not one grand and glorious honeymoon, as I thought myself. There is no more sentimental person than I, who fondly cherish small remembrances of the old days, and I am not the horsey, dog-loving person as some people have imagined, who would rather go hunting than have a dainty, comfortable home. As a matter of fact, I am really horribly afraid of a gun, and have to fight the temptation of shutting my eyes every time I fire one off. In addition I would far rather sit by the open fire with a good book, than drive ten miles through the dripping atmosphere, then go another 15 or 20 by canoe and sit in a cold, clammy blind, but you know all writers advise a mother to take an interest in what her husband does, to be a pal to her boys, and if they are all gun-mad and think she must be the same why then it is up to her to make the effort. Why the boys are quite disgusted if a person does not know the difference between a partridge and a grouse, or a mallard and a teal.

"My advice to leave the better things stored until such a time as they were needed was good, because in my own case I would give a lot if my best china, my cut glass, my finer linens and silver were stored where I could get

them, for they are now gone. Now mind, I do not mean that it is necessary to use coarse ugly china, for pretty crockery can be purchased reasonably, and if when little Lois and Bert are small they skid a plate across the floor or throw a cup at each other's heads, why one does not have a conviction fit over it. It's a fact that if you have them on the farm they will be used, hand-painted ones and all.

"It is a modern idea not to have so many knick-knacks and articles of different kinds around when raising young children. This nagging at them to leave the articles on side-board and tables is wearisome to mother and children as well. With a cross fretful mother, a cross disobedient child results, hence leave the hand-painted vases in their wrappings until the babies reach the age of discretion.

"'Hot and Floury' failed to note that I encouraged Lois to bring all of her books and her piano. Nothing could be more like home than a room lined with book shelves, and with a good piano open ready for use? Books add a touch of color to a room, and so do a few yards of cretonne with which it is not hard to make a livable place of the dingiest room.

"As far as the linen goes, a few common white tablecloths and napkins nicely laundered, are far better than good damask, for from all my visiting around I have always found that the laundry problem, especially in winter, is a troublesome one. After washing my monogrammed cloths in river water and boiling them in such, I soon had none left, for the river water cooked a sort of scum on to them that never came out, and they turned yellow and dingy looking. See how much better it would have been had I saved these things that mean so much to a bride until the home is established, the little ones older and the water supply a thing of surety winter and summer.

"I am truly sorry if I gave the impression that people who live in the country are in the backwoods. Personally, I would not live anywhere else but on a farm. When we first came to the country there was no such thing as the rural mail delivery, or the telephone in our district, but now with cars, telephones, regular mails, and the radio, the outside world is brought to our doors. Thus it is far from being the backwoods in these days.

"Perhaps this answers 'Hot and Floury,' and gives her some idea that in advising a bride to leave the better things until later, that I am not suggesting that she live without bright and cheerful furnishings in the home, that isn't necessary. — Marilla R. Whitmore."

### The New in Can-Openers

Most of the can-openers on the market until recently have been far from satisfactory. Some were blunt, some had little or no leverage, and

others invariably made a jagged edge guaranteed to inflict an ugly gash upon the operator's hand. Suddenly manufacturers awoke to the fact that can-openers on the whole were decidedly ineffective. The result of their efforts is most satisfactory. One type clamps onto the edge of a table and takes off the entire top by merely turning a



[Photo by Edith Watson]  
Sorting onions, East Kildonan



handle. Another kind does the same thing when a wing-nut is turned. In both cases the opening is clean cut and the hands do not touch edges of the can. Swift and safety are combined in the newest types of openers.

## In the Political Field

Continued from Page 25

his constituency of East Quebec. Speaking in the name of the province of Quebec he said: "I am opposed to this solution. The rates should be equalized, but we will not pay for the others."

### Shadow Boxing

Mr. King's policy with regard to the protection of Canadian manufacturers was the subject of a question put to him by a heckler at one of his meetings in Quebec. Mr. King made the following reply:

"I suppose you mean the German competition? That is one of the questions which this tariff board will have to take into consideration and study carefully. If, in regard to any industry, conditions are being adversely affected, due to some abnormal condition in some part of the world, it will be the duty of this board of expert advisers to see that the fact is brought to the attention of the government, and it will be the government's duty in the legislation it proclaims to have regard to the advice and counsel that may be given it."

On this the Montreal Gazette comments:

"A neater mesh of cobweb it would be almost impossible to conceive. Let any Canadian voter, after he has recovered his breath, proceed to con over this delicious sentence, with its 'ifs' and gingery stippings, and then let him ask himself what it all means. There is not a single word in it that commits Mr. King or his administration to any policy at all beyond the 'duty to report' and the promise of thinking about it, 'if and peradventure conditions are adversely affected,' and 'if' it really be that some part of the world should be in an 'abnormal condition.' And pray, what sort of legislation is that which proclaims itself in such reckless fashion as to feel that it is the duty of government to have 'regard' to advice that 'may' be given it? Each phrase melts away as we strive to pin it in place. The paragraph is a shadowgraph. Talk about loopholes! They are herein stitched about to make the ventilation safe. It is something new and very refreshing to learn that, contingent upon the report of an expert board not yet in existence, there may be some business adversely affected by abnormal conditions in some part of the world. We should have thought that experts were not needed, and that the 'hypothetical' slump in trade has actually happened. We are greatly mistaken if the Canadian voters will not demand something more definite and concrete than this gelatinous blob of academic nonsense, spineless as any jelly-fish, though not half so transparent. But Mr. King loves this sort of amorphous rhetoric."

### Meighen Under Orders

The St. Catharines Standard has informed its readers that "Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, for the good of the cause will keep out of Quebec, and he is said to be under orders to that effect." This appears to be corroborated by a letter from a Quebec Conservative in the Montreal Herald, in which the writer says:

"Mr. Meighen appears to have been thrown overboard by the local party leaders, and I cannot for the life of me see why. We remember that, although Sir Wilfrid Laurier was never able to make progress in the province of Ontario, and at every election came out weaker there, until at last he had only six Protestant seats in that province, still the Ontario Liberals did not disown him. They did not say: 'Don't come here.' Why should the Conservatives in this province warn Mr. Meighen off the field? I should like to know

whether Mr. Meighen is the leader of the Conservative party in this province or not, and if not, who is—Mr. Laverne, who says he is for Mr. Meighen, or Mr. Patenaude, who says he won't have anything to do with Mr. Meighen?

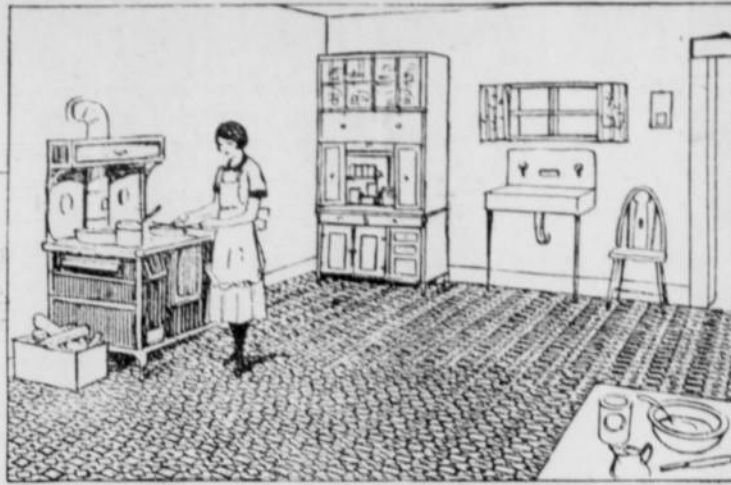
"I live in Outremont, and I understand French Conservatives have gone to Mr. Monty, the Meighen candidate, and threatened him that if he did not repudiate Meighen and follow Patenaude, they would vote against him."

Commenting on this the Toronto Globe says:

"Here is a situation that the public is entitled to know more about. If the accredited leader of one of the historic political parties now appealing to the electorate for support is 'under orders' to 'keep out' of the pivotal province of the Canadian Confederation, it is a startling state of affairs. Who issued these 'orders'? And why?"

"For the good of the cause." What cause? Or perhaps, rather, whose cause?

"It is noticeable that the Big Interests press of Montreal—the professedly Conservative newspapers—opponents of public ownership and bitterly hostile to Ontario's hydro power development on the St. Lawrence—have turned, or pretended to turn, from Meighen to Patenaude. The record of the latter—his Nationalism of 1911, his ultramontanism, his hostility to the Motherland, his opposition to all war service—once condemned by these newspapers—is now disregarded. Lord Atholstan's organ blesses him as the savior of the 'interests' of Montreal, while The Gazette extols him as the champion of the 'best interests' of his province. Meantime Mr. Meighen is 'under orders' to 'keep out'—and apparently is obeying them."



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1. Early bearing and vigorous plants.
2. Large, crisp, tender stalks, which never need to be peeled.
3. A deep red color and an attractive flavor—remining one of the flavor of fresh strawberries.
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This popular vegetable and pie plant has been transformed so that it might fairly well be admitted into the fruit class. For sauce, pies and canning, there is nothing more valuable in the garden. If well fertilized, six Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb roots, when three years old, will furnish an abundant supply for a large family.

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OR, present Guide subscribers may secure a one-year-old root of Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb at our special bargain price by sending \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription, and at the same time remitting an additional 50c. Two roots will be sent for 90c extra. Not more than two roots will be sold to one subscriber. All prices are postpaid. Orders will not be accepted unless accompanied by your own or a neighbor's subscription.

Orders received after freeze-up will be held until spring

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

It pays to read the Classified section, page 29.



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Read the Classified Section  
Page 29 for Bargains

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Evolution

The Editor.—As one who has come to the West for the harvesting season, I have read with much interest the letters appearing in your paper, re Evolution. Some people are very much afraid to allow the school children to know anything about the theory of evolution, fearing they might find it more consistent than the Mosiac theory: they must depend upon keeping the children in ignorance of it to suppress evolution.

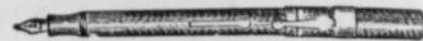
"Interested," in your last issue, says Mr. Hull does not prove his statements, nor does any other work on evolution he has read. Now, this is too short a letter to enter into details re evolution, but if he would commence with Darwin, then read some more recent work on the subject, I am sure his doubts would be ironed out. But in his letter he is not quite fair. He says science should interpret the past in harmony with the present fixed laws of nature, i.e., that matter cannot be created or destroyed. That is exactly what science does, and it is exactly what the Genesis account does not do. Scientists endeavor to find out the mysteries of creation as they are. They account for animal and

plant life by a series of gradual changes by natural selection, and they do not admit anything they have not proof for, and when they come to a point where they are not sure they say so. Does the theologian do that?

He also says science should keep within the realm of the possible. Does he maintain that when it comes to questions about which no one knows anything, science should leave all the guessing to be done by the theologians? He also wants to know where the water came from. Now if the flood covered the earth 4,000 years ago it was about five and a half miles deep at sea level; can he tell us where all that water went to and why the Chinese and Romans living at that time never heard of it? Science has also proved that the temperature of the outer space is as low as 250 degrees below zero. In view of that fact does "Interested" believe the stories told by the Christian and Mohammedan doctrines of men ascending bodily up into space? If they did where did they go? Of course at that time they believed heaven was about one mile up in the clouds someplace.

Now, the process of evolution employed

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by nature does not create anything, it only brings into closer unity and co-operation powers already present. If distilled water is placed on flint under a glass bell, life begins in 48 hours under favorable conditions. The difference between man and the four anthropoid apes is not in species but in variety. The skeletons of the four tailless apes are not only alike generally, but are identical in structure to the skeleton of man. The same 200 bones are moved by 300 muscles in each case, and the same hair covers the body; each is supplied by 32 teeth; the same reproductive organs continue the species, the tail disappearing in each case before birth. The most primitive races such as the Veddas of Ceylon, are very little above the mental life of the anthropoid apes.

In conclusion I will say, the very fact that the believers in the Genesis theory do not want the children to hear both sides of the case, proves that they themselves are afraid their ideas will not "hold water."—Willie Dennison, Fulda, Sask.

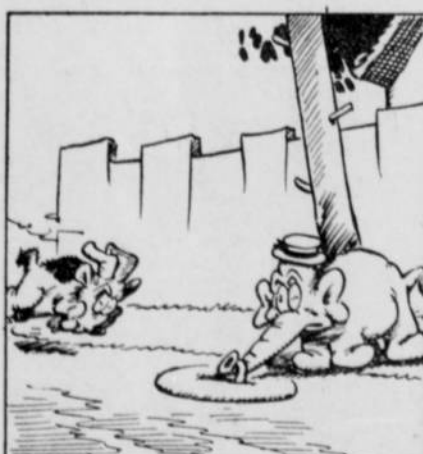
## Evolution

The Editor.—Whilst sympathizing with "Interested," I should like to remind him

Continued on Page 30

## THE DOO DADS

There is a proverb which says that a new broom sweeps clean, but there are many others which try to teach that one cannot always judge a new tool by its first performance. Flannelfoot, the big, fat policeman of Dooville, made the mistake of thinking that because a goat, newly come to town, made a great impression on his first appearance, he would always be as wonderful. The first time the policeman saw the goat was one day when he was walking slowly along his beat, quite alone. He spied, down the street, Tiny, the pet elephant of Nicky Nutt. Tiny was fast asleep in the street, and if one thing angered the policeman more than any other it was for Tiny to sleep in public. And Tiny loved sleeping better than anything in the world except eating. If nothing else had happened the policeman would have walked up to Tiny, smacked him over the head with his club, and sent the elephant flying home. But as he looked at the sleeping elephant Flannelfoot saw something else. It was small, but it was moving rapidly. "Huh!" exclaimed the policeman, unable to believe his eyes. What he saw was a goat—a very long-whiskered, savage-faced, angry goat. With his nose held close to the ground the goat was running at full speed right toward Tiny, coming up behind the sleeping elephant with the speed of the wind. He struck him, Bam! and jarred poor Tiny as if an automobile had run against him. Tiny ran. Anybody would have run, awakened from a sound sleep by a blow which jarred his teeth and rattled his very bones. Tiny ran, and the goat stood still looking as fierce as a lion. Flannelfoot walked up to the glaring goat and said: "Mr. Goat, that was a noble deed. Listen to me: you run that bum of an elephant out of town and I'll give you room and board for the rest of your life." That sounded like an easy way to earn his living, and the goat set out down the street to find Tiny. He never doubted as Flannelfoot did not doubt, that if he chased Tiny a few times, and butted him hard enough, he would run away and never come back to Dooville. The policeman, too, was well pleased. He sauntered away down the street, swinging his club and saying to himself: "Thank goodness! At last I'm going to get rid of that elephant." But Tiny had not yet left town, nor did he intend to leave. The goat had surprised him and hurt him, and he had run away; but Tiny was not silly. He knew that the goat would feel very confident, and would make a mistake somewhere. So Tiny took up his stand behind a sewer manhole, where he could easily reach the lid with his trunk, and pretended to fall asleep. He was standing there when the goat crept up behind a fence and peeped out at him. Now, the goat thought, was just the time to rush at Tiny bump him real hard on the snout, and chase him out of town. The goat leaped out and ran, aiming for Tiny. Just before he struck, Tiny reached out with his trunk and lifted the cover off the manhole. The goat jumped right into the sewer, with all its mud and dirt, and Tiny slapped the cover on again. Then he seemed to go to sleep again. The policeman, walking down the street with Nicky Nutt, was boasting of what he had done. "That's what I said," argued the policeman, "you'll never see that elephant of yours again." They turned a corner, and there stood Tiny in the sun, peaceful, happy, apparently asleep. "Why, there's Tiny, fast asleep!" cried Nicky. "Where's that dog-gone goat?" exclaimed Flannelfoot. "Bla-a-a-a!" cried a raucous voice, as the goat thrust his head up from the manhole, covered with mud and dirt. The policeman almost fainted. Nicky laughed and laughed, and laughed, slapping his thighs and shouting at the comical appearance of the goat which was to have run Tiny out of town. And Tiny walked away in dignified silence.





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WANTED—SHETLAND PONY, DOUBLE HARNESS. Write Temple Bros., Viceroy, Sask. 41-2

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on three payment plan to responsible parties, one-quarter cash with order, balance divided to suit purchaser in 1926 and 1927. We want to move our 1925 bulls, and are offering them at very attractive prices. We have a few mature bulls to loan, sell or exchange. Females, all ages. Write for particulars.



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## POULTRY

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POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE. Pullets and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 38-7

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PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. LaRose, Denholm, Sask.

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COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-7

### DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 39-26

[Continued on next page]



## MISCELLANEOUS

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ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER, \$7.65 cash crate six 10-pound pails f.o.b. Uxbridge, Ont. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails, also quantity Ontario Pure Maple syrup, \$12 cash crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 38-5

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SPILLET'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX 10-POUND pails, crated, \$9.50, f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillett, Dauphin, Man. 36-6

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$8.00; clover and buckwheat, mixed, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 40-8

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND TEN-pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.60, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample, 10 cents. W. F. Somers. 39-5

SELLING—MANITOBA WHITE HONEY, 60-pound crate, \$9.50. Wm. V. Russell, Grand View, Man. 40-5

SELLING—PURE HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND pails, \$9.50. Maison St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 37-3

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 FOR 60 pounds. Holloway Bros., Balmoral, Man. 38-5

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON HONEY IN TON lots. E. M. Wurts, Box 52, Duff, Sask. 40-2

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ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESS-fully treated by entirely new methods. Without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 41-5

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CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

## NURSERY STOCK

100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, ALL strong, field grown stock. 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees; a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries, all best lines of small fruits. Caragana for hedge purposes, all grown on our own nurseries. Write for full list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES, peonies, 50c each, best named varieties. Get our full list free. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES FOR FALL planting at \$6.00 per hundred. H. Smith, Lydiatt, Man. 39-4

## OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OPTOMETRIST, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

## MISCELLANEOUS

## RADIO SUPPLIES

MEN, YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING radio sets and supplies and get your own outfit at wholesale. Write us for particulars. Radio Mail Order Co., Stirling Bldg., Dept. G, Vancouver, B.C. 41-5

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

## REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50; LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

YOUNG MAN—TELEGRAPHY OFFERS YOU A real future. Train as telegrapher or station agent. Enroll now. New term opening. Write for prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, Cadomin Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-5

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**EARN \$75 PER WEEK**  
SELLING  
Men's Tailored Clothing \$22.95 delivered. Money back guarantee. Big commissions. Experience unnecessary. Full or part time. Outfit free. Write  
**P.O. Box 2022 MONTREAL**

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL the new-way auto and radio battery charger. Charges batteries in 30 minutes. Sell for \$4.00. Coates Manufacturing Co., 720 Beverley Street, Winnipeg. 40-2

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150-\$250 monthly. Railroads everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 40-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME DOING WORK FOR us. Particulars free. Kwik Showcard System, 2 Hermant Building, Toronto. 39-5

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 34 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

## TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 39-5

## TOBACCO

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-12

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger; quick death. Mailed postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

## TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED Rebuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-9

## MISCELLANEOUS

## WINES, CORDIALS, LIQUEURS

EXTRA CONCENTRATE—SOLD FOR FLAVORING non-alcoholic beverages. One ounce guaranteed to flavor and color one gallon. Benedictine, Brandy, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose: One gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Directions sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Calissano Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 38-9

## PRODUCE

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE  
HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5½ lbs., 13-15c; under 4 lbs., 10-11c  
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 18-20c  
Chickens, 12-15 lbs., 15-17c  
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until October 26. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.  
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices up to and including October 20:  
Chickens, over 5 lbs., 20-21c  
Chickens, 4-5 lbs., 19c  
Chickens, under 4 lbs., 17-18c  
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over 15c  
Fowl, 4-5 lbs., 14c  
Ducks 11-12c  
Turkeys 15c  
Old Toms 12c  
Old Roosters 9c  
Crates sent on request. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS  
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY PRICES

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 18-20c  
Chickens, 2-5 lbs., 16-17c  
HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5½ lbs., 13-15c; under 4 lbs., 10-11c  
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until November 1. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.  
RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.  
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## A Half-Day Holiday

By order-in-council, the afternoon of election day, October 29, has been declared a half-holiday throughout the Dominion to enable all voters to attend the polls and cast their votes.

## Appointed to Senate

The last vacancy in the Senate has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. P. Molloy, of Morris, Manitoba, who takes the seat formerly occupied by the late George Bradbury, of Selkirk. Dr. Molloy was elected to the House of Commons as a Liberal, for Provencher, Man., in 1911, and re-elected in 1917, but was defeated in the election of 1921 by the Progressive candidate, A. L. Beaubien.

With this appointment all the vacancies in the Senate have been filled, and in accordance with the policy announced by Premier King, with Liberals who are pledged to support Liberal measures for the reform of the Senate.

## Stream Pollution

The Editor.—Some time ago there appeared a leading article with illustrations anent ice-harvesting on the Bow River. Mentioned that it was the purest ice grown and so on. We followed up the Bow for quite a distance on our Rocky Mountain trip a year ago, and all along the banks were notices: "This water unfit for drinking." It appeared that all the big C.P.R. hotels dumped in their sewage. I got quite sore about it. It seems hard to imagine the impure water would get any better after it had been frozen. It is a wonder that the health department doesn't take it up.—F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. Answered by Dan McCowan.

Your letter of September 30 to hand. In regard to the article on Ice Harvesting, I might state that there is a thorough inspection of the ice field by both National Park and Provincial Health Officers. (See Par. 4 of the said article). There is, alas, ample ground for Mr. Whiting's attitude. There is no stream pollution above Banff in winter, but it is the case that most of the streams are unfit for drinking in summer. And it is not only the C.P.R. hotels that are responsible. The sewage from the town of Banff goes into the Bow River. This town, is of course controlled by the Dominion government, and one would imagine that a much better example might be set. But it is almost impossible to obtain appropriations for else than auto highways and camp grounds.

To have hundreds of trees disfigured by these obnoxious signs which convey dread warning is, in my estimation, the poorest kind of advertising for a summer and health resort, and it is only the attitude of such observant and indignant people as Mr. Whiting that will end it. The day of turning clean clear streams into sewers is long gone by.

Most of the cities of Western Canada are guilty of stream pollution. Calgary is a notable offender, as the citizens of Bassano will readily testify.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Doing It Myself

I'm dolling up my auto and doing it myself, because I feel I've got to lay by a little pelf. By being extra careful and watchful as I work, by going slow and prayerful as any patient Turk, I know I'll cut the caper as well as any man who heralds in the paper his auto-painting plan. You see this boat was peeling and looked a total wreck, and many joints were squealing from keel to upper deck; but major parts, however, were just as good as new, in engine, wheel and lever. It was sublimely true: its cushions and its wiring showed no effects of wear, its sparks were deftly firing with nicety and care. But, it was so unsightly, so woe-begone and grim, the dealer stated, rightly, 't'would be no good to him. "I might give ninety dollars," he said to me, "no more, for I must purchase collars and hose for children four!" "Well, why should I," I reasoned, "take such a killing loss? This car can be re-seasoned with three good coats of gloss! And, furthermore," I muttered, "why should I hire it done? No wasted dime has buttered the local family bun!" So I took on the duty of toning up the car, of making it the beauty that younger busses are! I tightened each internal, replaced each squealing part that's mentioned in my journal or pictured in my chart! When all is done I'm thinking I'll have a handsome chaise, with no known cause for shrinking from anybody's gaze! But best of all, my money will still be on the shelf, to make me glad and sunny because I worked myself!



# The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 9, 1925.

**WHEAT**—Markets have held fairly firm during the week, advancing sharply on buying of wheat by shorts and others during the bad weather when hedging sales were of exceedingly small proportions. Exporters have bought fair quantities from time to time, but Liverpool advices are to the effect that offerings there are heavy, and from all parts of the world. Roots and grains in Europe are good, and the importer is not over anxious over supplies. Some strength was forthcoming from the information that Russian deliveries were more in the line of propaganda than wheat, but taking this to be the case, other European countries are reported to be taking down the tariff on grain stuffs in order to allow their surplus to compete on the markets of Western Europe. There is nothing bullish in the situation as it appears today, but at the same time the market has a fairly firm undertone, and has given a little better account of itself this week than for some weeks past.

**OATS**—Trade light with fair enquiry for grades offering. New crop oats are not pressing on the market, and the tendency of U.S. feed grains fairly well govern the price here.

**BARLEY**—Lighter trade with considerably more barley held off the market than for some time. Some buying by shipping houses but generally too much competition of cheap Russian grain to do any great volume of business. Low grades here weak this week and spreads widened on that account.

**FLAX**—Small trade. Market entirely of a speculative nature with bulk of the trade supplied by professionals.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 5 to Oct. 10, inclusive.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 121	125	124	121	123	126	119	98	
Dec. 119	122	120	117	119	123	116	94	
May 123	127	125	122	124	127	121	100	
Oats—								
Oct. 42	44	42	43	44	44	42	41	
Dec. 42	42	42	41	42	43	41	39	
May 45	46	46	45	46	47	45	43	
Barley—								
Oct. 62	63	63	61	62	64	61	52	
Dec. 62	63	63	61	62	63	61	51	
May 65	66	66	64	65	66	64	55	
Flax—								
Oct. 230	233	232	230	236	241	221	216	
Dec. 226	230	229	225	229	233	218	210	
May 234	238	236	233	237	240	227	212	
Rye—								
Oct. 75	76	74	72	74	74	71	64	
Dec. 78	78	76	75	76	76	74	65	
May 83	84	81	80	81	82	79	70	

## CASH WHEAT

Oct. 5 to Oct. 10, inclusive

	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	121	125	124	121	123	126	119	155
2 N	118	122	121	118	120	124	116	150
3 N	116	119	119	116	118	122	114	145
4	109	112	112	108	110	112	107	135
5	101	105	104	101	103	106	99	124
6	93	97	96	93	95	97	91	112
Feed	73	77	76	73	75	78	71	102

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

October 9

The Liverpool market closed as follows: October, 1c higher at 10s 4d; December, 1c higher at 9s 10d per 100 pounds. Canadian exchange quoted unchanged at \$4.81. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.49; December, \$1.42.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

No. 1 dark northern, spring, \$1.40 to \$1.67; No. 1 northern, \$1.39 to \$1.46; No. 2 dark northern, spring, \$1.37 to \$1.64; No. 2 northern, \$1.36 to \$1.43; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.32 to \$1.61; No. 3 northern, \$1.31 to \$1.41; Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.41 to \$1.67; No. 1 hard, \$1.40 to \$1.51; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.40 to \$1.50; No. 1 hard, Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.38 to \$1.45; No. 1 fancy amber durum, \$1.26 to \$1.33; No. 2 fancy amber durum, \$1.25 to \$1.32; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.16 to \$1.24; No. 1 durum, \$1.11 to \$1.21; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.12 to \$1.22; No. 2 durum, \$1.10 to \$1.19; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.19; No. 3 durum, \$1.08 to \$1.17; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.17; No. 2 white oats, 36c to 36c; No. 3 white oats, 35c to 35c; barley, 65c to 68c; No. 2 rye, 76c to 78c; flax, \$2.60 to \$2.61.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—3,000. Market: Steady at week's decline, somewhat better feeling on killing classes, stockers and feeders lifeless as result of raw weather. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.50; cows heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Calves—2,000. Market: 25c to 50c lower, good lights mostly \$12.

Hogs—8,500. Market: Generally 25c lower, pigs 40c off. Top price, \$11.60. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11.50 to \$11.60; packing sows, \$10; pigs, \$11.60.

Sheep—1,500. Market: Steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$14 to \$15; fat ewes, \$15.00 to \$7.50.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 730 Canadian cattle on the 26th instant. A few exceptionally choice cattle made a top of 12c per pound live weight. Good cattle sold from 10c to 11c, and medium grades from 9c to 10c; 30 bulls ranged in price

from 7½c to 9c. A total of 800 Irish cattle were sold, best quality making from 12c to 12½c, medium 11c and other grades from 8½c to 9½c. Scotch baby beef topped the market at 18c, while medium and prime quality ranged from 13c to 15c.

There were 1,390 Canadian cattle sold at Birkenhead. Steers brought from 18½c to 19½c per pound in sink (dressed weight including offal); cows, 14c to 15c; bulls, 12c to 13c. There were also 3,600 Irish cattle sold at prices ranging from 18c to 19c. London sold 380 Canadian dressed sides. Medium quality brought 17c per pound and choice up to 19c. Trade was rather slow.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 126s to 128s per 112 pounds (27½c to 27½c per pound); boxes, 120s to 126s (26c to 27½c); slow, American nominal. Irish, 136s to 142s (29½c to 30½c), slow. Danish, 136s (29½c), steady. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head. The high prices ruling at present have had the effect of curtailing consumptive demand.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending October 3 were 1,520 cases. The market is firmer with dealers paying country points extras 33c, firsts 31c, seconds 27c. Jobbing fresh extras 41c to 42c, firsts 37c to 38c, seconds 31c to 32c. A car of fresh eggs is moving to Montreal costing extras 40c, firsts 36c, seconds 31c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. A car of mixed storage and fresh is moving to Quebec City from Winnipeg. Poultry: Poultry receipts are light, due to harvest operations, with prices of live birds advancing. Springers 12c to 18c, fowl 7c to 15c, roosters 7c, ducks 10c. No demand for geese or turkeys.

**SASKATCHEWAN**—Eggs: Saskatchewan markets are firm with receipts light and withdrawals from storage stocks are necessary to meet demand. Dealers paying country points extras 30c to 35c, first 26c to 32c, jobbing fresh extras 40c, firsts 38c, seconds 33c. Storage stocks are moving into consumption at North Battleford at firsts 35c, second 31c. Poultry: Poultry receipts show a slight increase and quality is reported as good. Live springs 13c to 15c, fowl 7c to 12c, roosters 5c, ducks 8c, geese 7c, turkeys 8c to 10c. Co-operative Creameries will shortly re-open a poultry fattening and killing station at North Battleford.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Egg receipts are negligible with dealers paying country points extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Poultry: Poultry receipts are light. Springers 14c, light fowl 7c, heavy 11c to 13c.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Wholesalers are drawing on storage stocks in increasing quantities as fresh eggs become scarcer. Jobbing fresh extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Receipts are light. Dealers quoting to country shippers, springers 15c, fowl 12c.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending October 9, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 25,045; hogs, 5,197; sheep, 970. Last week: Cattle, 15,823; hogs, 2,088; sheep, 1,002.

With the heaviest run on this market this week for some years, coupled with exceedingly heavy runs on Eastern and United States markets, prices were depressed to the extent of from 25c to 50c per 100 over last week. Possibly the medium quality butcher cows and heavy calves were hit the hardest. Choice dehorned feeders continue in active demand at fairly strong prices, while yearling steers weighing from 600 to 750 pounds are selling at a premium, and there is no question but the general feeling of the trade is that with the present price of corn and coarse grains feeding this season should be a profitable undertaking. There continues to be a great number of heavy half-finished horned steers coming forward which are making from \$4.00 to \$5.00, depending on quality. A lot more money could be kept in the West if these steers were dehorned and given a 60 or 90-day grain finish, they would then make export cattle and be worth almost double their present value. Choice export steers this week continue to bring up around \$7.00. Prime butcher steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Prime butcher cows have a top of about

# Ship Your Grain

to

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Lougheed Building,

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DEMONSTRATION AND SUPPLY FARM—STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

Fifth Annual Auction Sale of Surplus Pure-bred

25 YOUNG COWS

AND HEIFERS

HOLSTEINS

10 YOUNG BULLS

TO BE HELD AT

Exhibition Grounds, Regina, Sask., Friday, November 6, 1925, at 2 p.m.

HERD ACCREDITED

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

TERMS CASH

G. H. HUTTON, Supt. Agricultural and Animal Industry Branch, C.P.R. Dept. of Natural

Resources, Calgary, Alta.

J. W. DURNO,

Auctioneer,

Calgary.

D. V. RUNKLE,

Auctioneer,

Regina.

G. H. JONES,

Mgr. C.P.R. Supply Farm,

Strathmore.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur October 5 to October 10, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fl.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 5	45	41	40	38	36	62	58	54	53	230	226	215	75
6	46	42	41	39	37	63	59	56	54	233	229	218	76
7	46	42	41	39	37	63	58	55	53	233	228	217	74
8	46	41	41	39	37	61	57	53	52	230	226	215	72
9	47	42	41	39	37	62	58	55	52	236	232	221	74
10	47	42	42	40	37	64	59	56	54	242	237	226	74
Week Ago	45	40	39	37	32	61	57	54	52	232	217	206	71
Year Ago	63	61	60	54	53	93	89	85	82	237	233	202	124

\$4.00, with the medium to good kinds selling around \$3.50. Good breedy dehorned feeders continue in good demand at from \$4.50 to \$5.00, with choice short-keeps up to \$5.50. Choice stockers from \$4.00 to \$4.50, plain stockers \$3.00 to \$4.00, depending on quality. The calf market is unsettled, the bulk of best veals making from \$6.00 to \$7.00, with the plainer kinds from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

The hog market took a 50c decline on Wednesday, October 8, and with a light run today are selling fairly steady at \$12.65, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

The lamb market continues about in line with last week, best lambs making from \$10 to \$10.50. Butcher sheep from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

We would like to remind our shippers that the Third Annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over \$8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock, and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.50 to 5.00
Medium feeders	3.25 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 2.75
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

## Locking Cars Against Theft

Q.—Could you tell me how I can lock my car when I go to the city and want to leave it for an hour or so, so it could not be stolen?—J. T. McL.

A.—There is no way of locking a car which will fulfill the police requirements of most cities that a car must be movable in case of fire or other emergency and at the same time foil a determined car thief. Switch or ignition locks can be wired around, and these and steering wheel and transmission locks do not prevent a car from being towed away. Even the

man who padlocked his rear wheel to the telephone pole found that an enterprising thief had put on the spare wheel and left the other one still chained to the pole.

But most car thefts are made by the casual or nomadic thief rather than by those equipped with a towing car and complete equipment of tools. And most cars stolen even by the professional thieves are those whose owners have carelessly left them unlocked. So that the careful use of a good steering wheel or transmission lock, or lock on the fuel supply, or lock of similar type would prevent probably 90 per cent. of the present heavy car thefts. A very efficient type of car lock is the kind that locks a heavy weight or spike on the outside of a wheel, so that as the wheels turn, the lock will give a big bump every time it strikes the paving. If the spare wheel is also locked, this makes a pretty effectual safeguard against theft. Your local dealer will be glad to furnish you any of the types of lock I have described.

## Caulking the Log Cabin

The Building Age for September, has an interesting item concerning the experience of Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich., of using a rather novel method of caulking the cracks in his log cabin. The usual method is to fill the cracks with plaster, but as the logs season and shrink the plaster loosens and falls out or at the best is not very tight. Mr. Greening used oakum, such as is used in caulking seams in ships and by plumbers for caulking joints in sewers and soil pipe. The oakum is spongy and will expand to fill the cracks when the logs shrink. Besides it can be stained to match the color of the logs and thus be invisible.

Mr. Greening built the cottages of green pine logs, cut in the winter, and the rough outer bark removed. These logs were then painted with two coats of boiled linseed oil, partly to protect them from moisture and decay and partly to keep the inner bark from loosening. Then when laid up and the cracks filled with oakum, this made a very pleasing and durable house.

## Livestock Outlook Improving

Low prices for cattle and high prices for feeds created a depression in the livestock industry. The stock of cattle all over the world has been gradually reduced since 1921, and a feeling of pessimism has prevailed. Reliable information shows that this outlook has already changed. Higher prices for cattle are in sight, and this will give renewed impetus to mixed farming.

## A Practical Suggestion

Farmers with foresight will begin now to raise more cattle, hogs and sheep. Those with breeding stock for sale should try an ad. in the classified advertising section of The Guide, since there are many more buyers at present than sellers. Just try this method of marketing once, and compare the cost and prices received with what you would get on the open market. You will find out why hundreds of readers use this method whenever they have anything to sell. The cost is low, better results are obtained than by any other method—proven by the fact that more farmers use The Guide than any other farm journal. Note our special rate on "Farmers' Display" and "Condensed Classified" advertising at the top of page 29.

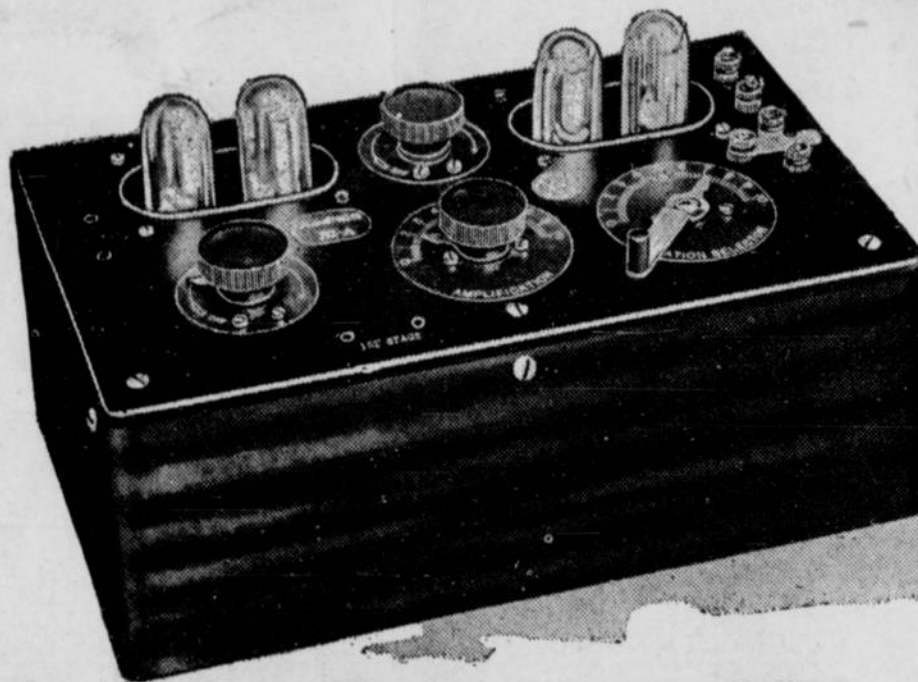
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